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AGENTS.

Nathan Winslow, Portland. STW-HAMPSHIRE. sers, Plymouth, Willard Russel, Amherst.

FERMONT.

neget Wordstock. MASSACRUSTITS.

Serbaryport, Win. Henderson, Hanover Jansfield, I. M. Wilder, Groton, Wm. Carruthers, Amesbury L Saugus, Isanc Austin, Nantucket,

Enoch Perkins, Newton, Elias Richards, Weymouth, Taos. J. Baker, Worcester, Win. C. Stene, Watertown, Edw. Mansfield, Osterville Salein, Win. on t. Dutley, Edw enson, Fall River. BRODE ISLAND.

u. Pawtucket, Elias Smith, Providence. ONNECTICUT.

W Report, Brooklyn, Thos. Kinne, Je. Norwich. NEW YORK. R. G. Williams, N. Y. City,

Thos. Van Ranselaer, Sam'l Dutton, Cazenovia, from Albany, Jas. C. Fuller, Skaneateles. PENNSYLVANIA.

FENNSYLVANIA.

I Hardi, Patsburg, L. Hambleton, Russelville, L. Curier, Alleghany, B. Kent, Andrew's Bridge, John Cox, Homorton.

Rev. Chas. A. Boyd, Erie—Eric Co. g Bishnell, Cincinnati, Jas. Austin, Marlborough, Lot Holmes, Columbiana, N. Miller. Jr. Sandyville.

Potter, Cape Hayti. REFUGE OF OPPRESSION.

aller, Raisin, Michigan Territory.

SLAVERY ert from a sermon by Rev. N. Gage of Haverhill,

There is another evil, which, from the deep it excites at the present time, in the s of some who may hear me, may claim a: I allude to slavery-and in speaking briefly of it, I shall use that freedom to every manisentitled, who pays a becomspect to the rights of others. I believe to be an evil of gigantic magnitude: gies of the slaveholding communities; that in the eye of almost all Christendom, a mional dishonor, in which we all, more Though we find in the Bis participate. cognised as an established institu-I, I believe its principles and effects are to the spirit and leading precepts of That a part of the delegates, and our Constitution, so looked upon it sabandant proof. Jefferson's first draft of claration of Independence, spoke against attution in decisive terms; such expresowever, were eventually suppressed for the harmony of action, in that eventful time. at out national honor is nearly concerned, I tion of freemen, an institution, in direct deof one of the most prominent sentiments meed by us, as our rule of action, when took our stand upon the broad platform of al independence. That the common un-

ading, at the formation of our Constitution, sthat slavery was to be perpetual, cannot be natured, indeed the opposite is susceptible urnal, if not explicit proof. Some of the stemment men, who aided in the formation Constitution, are known afterwards, to been active in encouraging sentiments unly to the continuance of slavery. And I cannot see any peculiar force, in the arguments, against a candid and manly attempt, to form I tipen a sentiment, adverse to the continuslavery, which may not apply to attempts, sionary enterprise, to change the reliand customs of nations, with whom we atain friendly relations. Slavery is a this true, under the control of the slavestates; but on that account, are those ink it a sin and a national evil, bound to silence? Every freeman is lord of his political views; they are as a matter of and law, under his own control. But do to are deeply interested in politics, on that from all attempts to change or his opinion, with the view to the manwhich he may exercise his right of sufabsuch views there is a prominent difficul-

my way of becoming what is called an I have listened to several lecturread several works; and occasionally papers, that advocate the cause; but I been often pained at witnessing a spirit, and my sympathy to that spirit, which makno allowance for the influences of educaor the fact, that the institution of slavery been supposed by slaveholders, to be sanctioned by the Bible; for the fact, that it has come own to the present generation of slaveholders. sanctioned by their fathers, whose tombs are and them; that it has the explicit approval f their spiritual guides; -that the system is sely interwoven with their means of support; cannot accord my sympathy to that spirit, which under such circumstances, denounces all siveholders as man-stealers, murderers, &c., because they do not at once, before they have considered what arrangement to make for their We security and the welfare of their slaves, set

Nor, can I sympathize with that severity of language, which is so often applied to those, who do not take hold of this enterprise. I have heard the majority, perhaps of the New England clergy, who I believe are conscientious in he course they adopt, on a comprehensive unced-and evidently, with a view to compel them to act in a certain manner-in lan-1870, which, by whomsoever uttered, I consiler a desecration of the pulpit, and an abuse of the liberty of speech. And this, not as an consional burst of excited feeling-such things on such a subject, we might sometimes look for but latterly, it has seemed to me, that this coarse has been adopted from calm, deliberate policy. I may be mistaken; but I must think ach course a wrong one, so long as we are boand to guard against doing evil, that good may come The reason, that I cannot unite in carrying forward an enterprise conducted in such a spirit, is, that with my present convicsin, all circumstances considered, in countenance ing a spirit, which I think so wrong, than I shall in remaining quiet.

Mat. Smoonager.—The lovers of American literature



VOL. VIII.

BOSTON, MASSACEUSETTS.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD, OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

MO. 30.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1838.

Of an Anti-Slavery Convention of Women, as-

At 10 o'clock, A. M., the Convention was alled to order. On the nomination of a committee, appointed at a preliminary meeting, on Monday, May 14th, the following officers were

President, Mary S. Parker, of Boston.

Vice Presidents, Maria W. Chapman, Cathrine M. Sullivan, and Susan Paul, of Boston. Mass.; Mary A. W. Johnson, of Providence, R. I.; Margaret Prior, and Sarah T. Smith, of the city of New York; Martha W. Storrs, of Utica. N. Y.; Lucretia Mott, of Philadelphia, Pa.; Mary W. Magill, of Buckingham, Pa.; Şarah

M. Grimke, of Charleston, S. C. Secretaries, Anne W. Weston, Martha V. Ball, of Boston, Mass.; Juliana A. Tappan, of New York city; Sarah Lewis, of Philadelphia,

Treasurer, Sarah M. Douglass, of Philadelphia, Pa. Adjourned to meet in the same place at 4 o'clock, P. M.

Tuesday Afternoon, May 15. The Convention was called to order at 4 o'clock, P. M. The President then read the nineteenth

Psalm, and offered prayer.
On motion, the following persons were appointed a committee to prepare business for the Convention:

Convention:
Sarah T. Smith, Sarah R. Ingraham, Margaret Dye, Juliana A. Tappan, Martha W. Storrs, New York. Miriam Hussey, Maine.

Lyon N. Friday morning at 9 o'clock. Louisa Whipple, New Hampshire, Lucy N. Dodge, Miriam B. Johnson, Maria W. Chapman, Catharine M. Sullivan, Massachusetts. Harriet L. Truesdell, Waity A. Spencer, Rhode Island. Mary Grew, Sarah M. Douglass, Hetty Burr, Martha Smith, Pensylvania. Angeli-

na E. G. Weld, South Carolina. On motion, the credentials of the delegates 10 o'clock, A. M. were received and read.

Resolved. That this Convention adjourn to meet at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, at such place as shall be procured by the Eusiness Committee.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 16. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M. in the Temperance Hall.

The 94th Psalm was read by the President and prayer offered by Margaret Prior.
On motion, Sarah Pugh, Elizabeth M. Southard. Mary G. Chapman, and Abby Kelly were appointed a committee to confer with committees from the Pennsylvania State Anti-Slavery Society, the Requited Labor Convention, and the Managers of Pennsylvania Hall, in reference to the arrangements for meetings during

On motion, Rebecca Pitman, of Rhode Island, and Lucretia Mott, of Pennsylvania, were added

to the Business Committee.

was suspended for a short time to give instruc-tions to the committee appointed to make ar-

rangements for the future meetings.
On motion of Mary Spencer,

Resolved. That we regard the right of petition as dear and inalienable, and so far from discovering a dictatorial spirit, it is the refuge of the most humble and powerless, and true greatness would never turn away from such appeals.

Mary Grew offered the following resolution:

Whereas, The disciples of Christ are commanded to whereas, the asciples of corist are communed to have no fellowship with the 'unfruitful works of dark-ness;' and, whereas, union in His church is the strong-est expression of fellowship between men; therefore, Hesolved, That it is our duty to keep ourselves seprate from those churches which receive to their pu pits and their communion tables, those who buy, or sell, or hold as property, the image of the living God.

This resolution was supported by the mover, Lucretia Mott, Abby Kelly, Maria W. Chapman, Anne W. Weston, Sarah T. Smith, and Sarah Lewis; and opposed by Margaret Dye, Margaret Prior, Henrietta Wilcox, Martha W. Storrs, and Juliana A. Tappan, and was adopt-

Adjourned to meet in Pennsylvania Hall, on Thursday morning, May 17th.

THURSDAY MORNING, MAY 17. The Convention was called to order, in the Pennsylvania Hall, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

A portion of Scripture was read, and prayer offered by the President.

Lucretia Mott made some impressive re-

narks respecting the riot of the preceding evening, and exhorted the members of the Con-vention to be steadfast and solemn in the proseation of the business for which they were asembled.

On motion of Margaret Dye,

Resolved, That the Anti-Slavery enterprise presents one of the most appropriate fields for the exertion of the influence of woman, and that we pledge ourselves, with dvine assistance, never to desert the work, while an American stave groans in bondage.

On motion of Abigail B. Ordway,

Resolved, That every mother is bound by imperative obligations, to instruct her children in the principles of genuine abolation, by teaching them the nature and sancity of human rights, and the claims of the great law of love, as binding alike on every member of the human family.

On motion of Mary Grew,

*Those who voted in the negative on the above resolution, fully concur with their sisters, in the belief that slaveholders and their apologists are guitty before God. and that, with the former, Northern Christians should hold no fellowship; but as it is their full belief that there is still moral power sufficient in the church, if rightly applied, to purely at, they cannot feel it their ductors. there is still moral power sufficient in the church, if for the safety of their building, refused to spen the country and the safety of their building, refused to spen the country and the safety of their buildings.

Not unanimous—a number voted in the negative, safety of their buildings, and Mrs. Signares Prior, Elizabeth and Moorhies, N. Y. are the publishers. **Newerk Ade.**

Not unanimous—a number voted in the negative, safety of their buildings, safety of their buildings, safety of their buildings, safety of their buildings.

Not unanimous—a number voted in the negative, safety of their buildings.

Not unanimous—a number voted in the negative, safety of the sa

PROCEEDINGS

Of an Anti-Slavery Convention of Women, assembled from various parts of the United States, in Pennsylvania Hall, in the city of Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the 15th of May,

At 10 cycles of the United States in Pennsylvania Hall of May,

At 10 cycles of the United States in Pennsylvania Hall of May,

At 10 cycles of the United States in Pennsylvania Hall of May,

On metion of Harrison Tuesday, the 15th of May,

Resolved, That in view of the exigencies of the times, and the loud call for money to aid in the dissemination of truth, this Convention recommend to Femals Anti-Slavery Societies to take immediate measures for the formation of cent-a-week societies, on the plan preposed by the Executive Committee of the American Anti-Slavery Societies. Anti-Slavery Society.*

On motion of Margaret Dye,

Resolved, That the system of American slavery is contrary to the laws of Ged, and the spirit of true re-ligion, and that the church is deeply implicated in this sin, and that it therefore becomes the imperative duty of all her members to petition their ecclesiastical bodies to enter their decided protests against it, and exclude slaveholders from their pulpits and communion tables.

Adjourned to meet in the same place at 4 o'clock, P. M.

THURSDAY AFTERMOON, MAY 17. The Convention was called to order at 4 clock, P. M. The President read the 6th chapter of 2d Cor., and Sarah M. Grimke of-

Sarah T. Smith, on behalf of the Business Committee, presented an address to Anti-Slavery Societies, which was read and adopted. On motion of Thankful Southwick,

Resolved. That it is the duty of all those who call conselves at olitionists, to make the most eigorous ef-ets to procure for the use of their families, the prod-sts of free labor, so that their hands may be clean, in is particular, when inquisition is made for blood.

Esther Moore made some remarks upon the

FRIDAY MORNING, MAY 18. The Convention met pursuant to adjournment at Temperance Hail, but found the doors closed by order of the managers. † A member of the Convention offered the use of a schoolroom, where the meeting was called to order at

The President read the 4th chapter of 2d Cor. prayer was offered by Juliana A. Tappan, and Mary E. Smith.

On motion of Lucretia Mott, Angelina E. G. Weld was appointed Vice-President. On motion of Sarah R. Ingraham,

Resolved, That in view of the manifestation of pub desorted, Anal in view of the manifestation of pur-ce sentiment, as recently exhibited in the outbreakings f a lawless mob, resulting in insult and abuse towards Il abolitionists, and personal injury tosome of our col-red friends, the case of the latter be earnestly com-sended to God, and prayer be offered that He will re-ress their wrongs, and protect them from the dangers o which they may be in future exposed.

Sarah T. Smith, in behalf of the Business Committee, presented an address to the free olored people of the United States, and an ddress to the Senators and Representatives of re free States in Congress, which were read

Abby Kelly offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

On motion of Juliana A. Tappan,
Resolved, That whatever may be the sacrifice, and whatever other rights may be yielded or denied, we will maintain practically the right of petition, until the slave shall go free, or our energies, like Lovejoy's, are paralysed in d-ath.

Resolved. That for every petition rejected by the National Legislature, during their late session, we will not cease our efforts until the prayers of every woman within the sphere of our influence shall be heard in the halls of Congress on this subject.

On motion, the business of the Commandation of the wealth of the North has accrued, and is still necruing, from the slave system, either directly in the holding of slaves, by Northern citations or individual or based on motion of sarety with slaveholding con munities; therefore, Resolved, That we are very deeply implicated in the sin of using our broth ris service without wages, and of holding in our hands the gains of oppression; consequently it is our duty to bring forth froits meet for despited the spoiled, and by contributing with unsparing liberality to the treasury of the slave.

On motion of Sarah M. Grimke,
Resolved, That prejudice against color in the first of the slave will not cease our efforts until the prayers of every woman within the sphere of our influence shall be heard in the slave are very deeply implicated in the sist of using our broth ris service without wages, and of holding in our hands the gains of oppression; consequently it is our duty to bring forth froits meet for dependent of the same of the consequently it is our duty to bring forth froits meet for dependent of the same of the

On motion, the business of the Convention was suspended for a short time to give instructions to the committee appointed to make arangements for the future meetings.

That it is, therefore, the duty of abolitionists to identify themselves with these oppressed Americans, by sitting with them in places of worship, by appearing with them in our streets, by giving them our countenance in steam-boats and stages, by visiting them as their homes, and encouraging them to visit us, receivable of the property of the property of the property of the property of the following them to the property of the following them to the property of the property of the property of the property of the following them to the property of the property of the property of the following the property of th ing them as we do our white fellow citizens.‡

On motion of Sarah M. Grimke,

Resolved. That those of our Southern brethren and isters who feel and mourn over the guilt of slavery, remaining witnesses of its evils and its horrors, are entitled to our sympathy and prayers, and that we en-courage them to walk with weeping and supplication before God, that His judgments may be averted from our beloved country.

On motion, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved. That in this Convention, met together to onsider the solemn subject of American slavery, it is ause of grateful acknowledgment that sectarian feel-ag has been so far laid aside as to enable us to meet ther as Christians, and we recommend to all simi lar bodies to keep in mind, that sects are no part of the glorious gospel of Christ, but that love to our fellow men is the test of religion. 'Whoso dwelleth in love, dwelleth in God, and God in him.'

The following resolution was offered by Sarah M. Grimke, and adopted : Resolved. That we hail with joy the triumphant suc

cess of immediate emancipation in the islands of An-tigna and Bermuda, which has been most forcibly set legin and Bermuda, which has been most forthy set forth in the journal of Kimball and Thome. We recommend this work to the perusal of Americans, as calculated to remove every objection to the fundamental principles of abolitionism, and to strengthen every one who is laboring for the slave's redemption. On motion of Angelina E. G. Weld,

Resolved, That did we need other stimulus than the example of Him who came to preach deliverance to the captive, we possess it in the disinterested and uniting efforts of our sisters across the Atlantic, in this sacred cause, and in the success that has crowned

Resolved, That the voice of joy and freedom as it rings up from the British West Indies, and resounds through our land, is a triumphan proof of the safety of immediate emancipation; and, while it inspires us with confidence, should so attune our spirits to gentleness and love, that the most obdurate may be moved by our entreaties, and the most captious find nothing

Catharine M. Sullivan offered the following esolution, which was adopted:

Believing the principles of the Anti-Slavery cause to be identical with those on which the whole gospel rests,

*Persons wishing to obtain cards and tracts, and any information respecting the system, are referred to Nathaniel Southard, 143 Nassau Street, New York.

and that the constant and vigorous propagation of the stranger,—whose voracity invades the them will equally advance the kingdom of Christ, in the hearts and outward lives of men; therefore, within the matrimonial prohibitions.—son-eat-

Resolved, That we increase our efforts for the spirtiral and temporal salvation of the slave, knowing
that such labors will involve the salvation of the masthat such labors will involve the salvation of the mas-

lution, which was adopted:

Inasmuch as all human efforts in this cause must

humiliation and prayer, that a cloud of supplication holders! American statcholders, republican state may thus ascend in unison that the captive may be speedily delivered, and all the objects contemplated by holders, liberty staveholders, christianity stavehourefforts may be achieved by the interposition of that holders, church member staveholders, minister arm that moves the world.

On motion of Sarah M. Grimke,

Resolved. That we regard the insult and scorn, manifested on our leaving the Hall on the 16th instant as identical with the spirit of slavery at the South, and the spirit exhibited by the Reform Convention, who ing millenium say to you, or do with you! what have recommended that the people of Pennsylvania disposition will it make of you and your system should wrest from the free people of color the right of should it burst upon you when it is in the ful

On motion of Angelina E. G. Weld,

Resolved. That we have heard, with grief and shame of Christ's kingdom prove flaming fire to devour of the burning of Pennsylvania Hall, last evening, but rejoice in fulness of hope that God will overrule evil for good, by causing the flames which consumed that beau good, by causing the flames which consumed that beau good, by causing the flames which consumed that beau-

On motion of Sarah T. Smith.

On nomination of the Business Committee,

Mary Grew, Sasan Haydock, Sarah Pugh, and Anna M. Hopper, were appointed a Committee on Publications. On motion.

Resolved. That the Addresses that have been adopted this Convention, its Proceedings, &c., be published der the direction of the Committee on Publications.

Resolved, That this Convention tender their thanks

A part of the 37th psalm was then read, and

MARY S. PARKER, President. ANNE W. WESTON, MARTHA V. BALL, Secretaries. JULIANA A. TAPPAN,

SARAH LEWIS,

From the Herald of Freedom. THE DISCUSSION

tates' the land. It must be stopped, or slavery ing' turn up their noses at him, and set the mob dies, and the colored man has his liberty and on to him? Did the clergy discountenance him his rights, and Colonization is superseded. Can and call him extravagant, misguided, a divide it not be stopped! Cannot the cloctors, the edi- of churches,a disturber of parishes! What would tors, the 'property and standing' the legislatures, have become of that city, if they had done this? Congress, the mob, Mr. Gurley, some body or Did they 'approve his principles,' but dislike his other, some power or other, the governors, his honor the chief justice Lynch; cannot any body. or every body united, put down this discussion! Alas for the 'Paculiar Institution', it caused the chief of the 'Paculiar Institution', it caused to be a provening approve his principles, but dishke his 'measures' and his 'spirit! It's measures' and his 'spirit! It's 'measures' and his 'spirit! It's Peculiar Institution it cannot be ped or checked. It is unre-strainable as the viewlesss winds, or the steeds of Apollo. You hear it every where. The atmosphere is rife with it. 'Abolition,' immediate,' 'compensation.' amalgamation,' inferior,' 'equal,' 'inalienable,' 'RIGHTS,' 'the Bible,' 'of one blood,' the Lovejoys you can, and if your skirts are not two the Lovejoys you can, and if your skirts are not the love of th And Slavery, aghast at the general outcry

abolical enormities, gathers up its all for retreat or desperate death as the case shall demand. The discussion can't be smothered-can't be spirit checked-can't be abated--can't be endured by pro-slavery. The fiat has gone forth. It is registered in heaven. The colored man's Humany is ascertained and proved, and henceforth he destined to liberty and honor. God is gathering his instrumentalities to purify this nation. War, shavery and drunken ness are to be purged away from it. The drunker of that won't reform, will be removed from the earth's surface, and his corporeal shame hidden in her friendly re-cesses—his spiritual 'shame,' alas, to be 'eversting '- with that unutterable 'contempt which must attend final impenitonce, as saith God. Those persisting in the brute practice of what is styled military, which is nothing more less than human tigerism - rational brutality -hatred dressed up in regimentals—malignity ockaded—and 'all uncharitableness' plumed and knapsacked,—homicide und er pay, and mur-der per order, all who persist in this beastly and loody mania, and refuse to join the standard of universal non-resistance peace-will perish by the sword, or by some untimely touch of the Alnighty, for Christ hath said, ' all they who take ne sword shall perish with the sword;' and the period of accomplishment of his work on this tle globe is at hand. Let the warrior of the and take warning. 'A prudent man forseeth,' light-fingered ones, who 'take without iberty' the very glory and essence of a man,— who put out that light which dazzles the eye of ne sun, and would burn on, but for this extincion, when the moon bath undergone her final Per.'- Cincinnati Journal. raning.—those trafficers in immortality, who ell a MAN 'for a pair of shoes;' those hope-exinguishers, heart-crushers, home-quenchers, amily-dissolvers, tie-sunderers;—oh for a vo-tabulary—new, conjous, and original, of awful abulary-new, copious, and original, of awful

er, the good of our own souls, the general promotion bread withal, the price of their own begotter of peace, moral reform, temperance; the circulation of the Scriptures, the education of youth, and the exaltation of our country to so high a standard of morals and religion, that its example shall go forth unto all the earth and recommend the gospel to every creature.

Juliana A. Tappan offered the following resolution, which was adopted: ution, which was adopted:

Inasmuch as all human efforts in this cause must ove utterly ineffectual, unless attended by the special essing of God: therefore. skeleton, ere she would appease her hunger by Profaning the flesh of her own cubs! Slaveslaveholders, doctor of divinity slaveholders church slaveholders, missionary slaveholders, Board of Commissioner' slaveholders, monthly should it burst upon you when it is in the full tide of experiment! the land smoking with it! Will not the glorious morn and opening dawn who se enormity shrouds the natural sun, wha tiful Hall, dedicated to virtue, liberty, and independence to light up the fires of freedom on every hill-top and in every valley in the state of Pennsylvania, and our country at large.

whose enormity shrouds the natural sun, what will become of the actors in these scenes! Ohe for the warning voice, that once affrighted Nincountry at large. eveh, and clad her nation in sackcloth, from the king on the throne to the beggar on the dung-Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it ad-purn to meet in this city in May, 1839.

hill, that laid a people in ashes. But it may not be. Another fate we fear attends this last of republics. Warning is esteemed as mocke-

ry, and admonition as frenzy.
Shall we hold our peace amid scenes like these? Shall we argue and persuade, be cour-teous, convince, induce, and all that? No-we shall attempt no such thing, for the simple reason that such things are entirely uncalled for: useless, foolish, inadequate.

Argue with slavery, or argue about it; argue about a sinking ship, or a drowning man, or a burning dwelling! Convince a sleeping family, to those friends in Philadeli hia, whose kind hospitali- when the staircase and roof are falling in, and the have been extended to them, on this deeply inthe atmosphere is loaded to suffocation with smoke! 'Address the understanding 'and 'soothe the prejudices,' when you see a man walking prayer offered by Lucretia Mott, Margaret Dyer down the roof, in his sleep, on a three story and the President; and at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M., house. Bandy compliments and arguments with the Convention adjourned to meet in Philadelthe somnambulist, on 'table rock,' when all the
phia, in May, 1839. great horse shoe, and deafening the very war of the elements! Would you not shout to him with a clap of thunder through a speaking trumpet-if you could command it-if possible to reach his senses in his appaling extremity! Did Jonah argufy with the city of Nineveh-- Yet forty days,' cried the vagabond prophet, 'and Nineveh shall be overthrown!' That was his Goes on. It pervades, it posses ses, it 'agi- salutation. And did the 'Property and Stand-

er before it. Slaver done. The club of Hercules could not strike it starts. The sheep will follow, when the bell down; it is as inpalpable to the brute blow as the stately ghost of 'buried Lemmark' was to the 'partisan' of Marcellus. It cannot be stopped or checked. It is unre-strainable as the enskared in this country any longer. Women

'West Indies,' 'mobs,' 'arson,' 'petition,' 'gag-law,' 'John Quincy Adams,' 'G ARBISON.' These other murders. You can do it with entire imare the words, and as familiar as household punity. You can get the dead indicted and triphrase. The air resounds to the universal agi-tation. Truth and conviction every where re-sult,—the Genius of Eman-cipation moves tri-will back you up, and say you had ample proveumphantly among the half-awakened people, cation. To be sure you will not escape the venand geance of heaven, but who cares for that, in a the fatal discoveries constantly making of its di- free and christian country! You will come to an untimely end,-but that you know is nothing, to a 'judicious,' well regulated,' christian

But this is all fanaticism. Wait and see.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR.

We publish the following extract from a ter written us by a clergyman in Kentucky, for the purpose of showing that there are siavewho, when conscience is awakened, stop not to count the cost of an act of justice:

A few of my people are taking your paper, * Well, said one of my elders to me the other day, 'brother—my mind is a little more at rest than it was, on one subject.' What about brother—? Why, I have eased my conscience a little for the present, with the resolution let all my express respects on the little for the present. to let all my young negroes go free! and if I was not so selfish, I should let them all go young and old.' The next week he came to town, and had an article recorded in court, that all his negroes should be free at the age of twenty-five, and bound himself to prepare them for freedom, and to give each \$100 when free, to use his influence to get them to go voluntarily to Liberia; but if not, they could go where the please as free men. All born hereafter are to be free at twenty-one. Another said to me the other day, ' Chester is getting along towards the abolitionists. They may say what they please about it, slavery is right or wrong; if it is not right said he, (and I think it would be hard for

any body to prove that it is,) it is wrong! These views and feelings have no doubt beer produced very much by the reading of your pa-

abulary—new, copious, and original, of awful ignificancy and expression—that should avail A Siex.—Already the political opponents of Henry Clay in Massachusetts begin to brand him as a slave holder, a gambler, a shellist, &c. The race of slavehold ing candidates for the presidency will be soon run.

new 'ill,' that hath befallen inheriting 'flesh; an 'ill' that 'flesh by nature was not 'heir to; an 'ill' that 'flesh by nature was not 'heir to; an 'hl' that 'flesh by nature was not 'heir to; an 'hl' that 'flesh by nature was not 'heir to; an 'hl' that 'flesh by nature was not 'heir to; an 'hlose man, woman and child-thieves, those unnatural, ultra and extra cannibals, who devour their own flesh; whose carniverous monstrosity is not limited to the blood and flesh 'Pension service is \$2,037,227,00.

CONGRESS.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. ADAMS' SPEECH,

(Continued.) The portion of Mr. Adams' speech which follows, should have preceded that published last week. The error originated from the fact that the National Intelligencer did not publish the several portions in their proper order.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1838. Mr. Adams resumed the floor in support of his resolution respecting the admission of Texas to the Union.

When I last addressed the House, I was engaged in discussing the principle asserted by the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs; the practical effect of which must be to deprive one-half the population of these United States of the right of petition before this House. I say it goes to deprive the entire female sex of all right of petition here. The principle was not an abstract principle. It is stated abstractedly, in the report of his remarks, which I have once read to the House. I will read it again; it is highly important, and well deserving of the attention of this House, and its solemn decision. It referred to all petitions on the subject of the annexation of Texas to this Union which come from women.

'Many of these petitions were signed by women. He always felt regret when petitions thus signed were presented to the House relating to political matters. He thought that these females could have a sufficient field for the exercise of their influence in the discharge of heir duties to their fathers, their busbands, or their hidren, cheering the domestic circle, and shedding ver it the mild radiance of the social virtues, instead f rushing into the fierce struggles of political life. He sit sorrow at this departure from their proper sphere, I which there was abundant room for the practice of we most extensive henevolence and philanthropy, because he considered it discreditable, not only to their was particular section of the country, but also to the ational character, and thus giving him a right to excess this opinion.'

Now, I say, in the first place, that this priniple is erroneous, vicious. As a moral princile it is vicious; and in its application the chairian of the committee made it the ground of a proach to the females of my district; thouunds of whom, besides those 238 who signed the first petition I presented here, have signed milar petitions. That is his application. nd what is the consequence intended to folow? Why, that petitions of that sort deserve o consideration, and that the committee are, terefore, fully justified in never looking into he of them. And this, because they come om women; and women, departing from their vn proper sphere, in the domestic circle, do hat is discreditable, not only to their own parcular district of country, but to the national paracter. There is the broad principle, and ere is its application. This has compelled to the bottom, and to sho is fundamentally wrong, that it is vicious, and e very reverse of that which should prevail.

Why does it follow that women are fitted for

othing but the cares of domestic life? for aring children, and cooking the food of a nily? devoting all their time to the domestic circle—to promoting the immediate personal serve, sir, the point of departure between the airman of the committee and myself. I adt that it is their duty to attend to these things. subscribe, fully, to the elegant compliment ssed by him upon those members of the fetle sex who devote their time to these duties. it I say that the correct principle is, that woen are not only justified, but exhibit the most ilted virtue when they do depart from the mestic circle, and enter on the concerns of ir country, of humanity, and of their God. te mere departure of woman from the duties the domestic circle, far from being a reproach to her, is a virtue of the highest order, when it is done from purity of motive, by appropriate cans, and towards a virtuous purpose. There the true distinction. The motive must be re, the means appropriate, and the od. And I say that woman, by the discharge such duties, has manifested a virtue which even above the virtues of mankind, and appaches to a superior nature. That is the neiple I maintain, and which the chairman of committee has to refute, if he applies the sition he has taken to the mothers, the sisters. I the daughters of the men of my district o voted to send me here. Now, I aver, forr, that in the instance to which his observarefers, viz. in the act of petitioning against annexation of Texas to this Union, the moti is was pure, the means appropriate, and the p pose virtuous, in the highest degree. As a evident proof of this, I recur to the particular ition from which this debate took its rise, viz the first petition I presented here against the a lexation—a petition consisting of three lines, a l signed by 238 women of Plymouth, a princi al town in my own district. Their words

The undersigned, women of Plymouth, (Mass.) the roughly aware of the sinfulness of slavery, and the casequent impolicy and disastrous tendency of its extension in our country, do most respectfully remonstrate when all our souls, against the annexation of Texas to United States, as a slaveholding territory

Those are the words of their memorial. And I just that, in presenting it here, their motive we spure, and of the highest order of purity. I ey petitioned under a conviction that the consequence of the annexation would be the a vancement of that which is sin in the sight of d, viz. slavery. I say, further, that the m ans were appropriate, because it is Congress w o must decide on the question; and, theree, it is proper that they should petition Cong ass if they wish to prevent the annexation. A id I say, in the third place, that the end was vi tuous, pure, and of the most exalted character, to prevent the perpetuation and spread or very through America. I say, moreover, that subscribe, in my own person, to every word petition contains. I do believe slavery to a sin before God, and that is the reason, and the only insurmountable reason why we should refuse to annex Texas to this Union. For, altl ough the amendment I have moved declares at neither Congress nor any other portion of is Government is of itself competent to make s. ch annexation, yet I hold it not impossible. with the consent of the People of the United S ates and of the people of Texas, that a union ight properly be accomplished. It might be ected by an amendment of the Constitution, bmitted to the approv al of the People of the nited States, as all other amendments are to submitted, and by afterward submitting the estion to the decision of the People of both states. I admit that in that way such a valon ight be, and may be, formed. But no's with a State tolerating slavery; not with a people a State tolerating slavery; not with a people to he have converted freemen into slaves; not long as slavery exists in Texas. So long as a tat continues, I do not hold it practicable, in any form, that the two nations should ever be nited. Thus far I go. I concur in every ord of the petition I had the honor to present;

and I hold it to be a proof of pure patriotism, of neere piety, and of every virtue that can adorn e female character. With regard to this principle, I am willing it sould be discussed. I hope it will be discussed. I, not only in this House, but throughout this ation. And, so long as no discussion is had pon it, this question of annexation cannot be roperly treated. The gentleman from South arolina (Mr. Pickens) who said he was for aking issue with me, but who voted to close any mouth the moment I touched upon slavery, as told the House that he was voting on a nere question of order. Very well. He may yote against my being permitted so much as to ote against my being permitted so much as to aame the subject, and when he comes after me, to show the advantages of the proposed annex-ation, he may himself enjoy a liberty of debate

wide as the winds. But I warn him not to lay flattering unction to his soul that he is to re full freedom, while another is to have his mouth stopped the moment he attempts to open it in reply. The question is not so to be con-sidered. After the manner in which I have been stopped and interrupted and cut off from the chief part of what I wished and intended to say, I shall consider it, and so will the people of country consider it, a mockery to open the

question on such terms. But, to come to the point of the petition, and to the principle laid down by the chairman. I inquired of him where he found it? In ancient In the Sacred History? On that I adduced a few, out of the multitude of examples, where the action of women was held up as the highest virtue, and their interference in politics was recorded with praise, even to the cutting off of the heads of the commanders of armies. And I then referred him to the fact that the greatest and most stupendous miracle ever performed by the Saviour while on earth. was wrought at the petition of a woman. called upon him for his recollections of the Roman history, and there I was stopped by the expiration of the hour.

I now ask him, whether he does not remem ber Clælia and her hundred companions, who swam across the river under a shower of enemy's darts, escaping from Porsenna? Has he forgotthe mother of the Gracchi, who declared that her children were her jewels? And why? Because they were the champions of beedom. Does he not remember Portia, the wife of Brutus, and daughter of Cato, and in what terms she is represented in the history of fallen Rome? Has he never read of Arria, the wife of Pætus, who, even under the imperial despotism condemned with her husband to die by the tyrant, plunged the sword into her own nd. handing it to her husband, said take it, Pætus, it does not hurt!' and expired.

But let me come to a later period. What says the history of our Anglo-Saxon ancestors? To say nothing of Boadicea, the British heroine in the time of the Cæsars, what name is more illustrious than that of Elizabeth? Or if he will go on to the continent, will he not find the names of Maria Theresa of Hungary? the two Catherines of Russia? and Isabella of Castile. the patroness of Columbus, the discoverer, in substance, of this hemisphere, for without that discovery would not have been made? did she bring discredit on her sex by mingling in politics?

And now, to come nearer home: what were the women of these United States, in the struggle of the Revolution? Or what would the men have been but for the influence of the women of that day? They were not devoted to their domestic concerns, (which, however, they never neglected,) but entered into the hottest political controversies of the day. Sir, I will read from the life of Gen. Greene, by a citizen of South Carolina. Speaking of a very disastrous period of the Revolution, he says:

Though numbers broke through the solemn ties by which they had voluntarily bound themselves to support the cause of America, illustrious sacrifices where made at the shrine of liberty; several submitted to a distress ing exile, or a more int olerable confinement. ors of some of the best estates in South Carolina suffered them to remain in the power and posses-sion of the conquerors rather than stain their honor by deserting their country. The rich staked their fortunes but in the humble walks of obscurity were found several of the middling and poorer class of citizens, who cause of America; for they renounced the comforts subservient to health in warm climates, and contented themselves with a scanty portion of the plainest necesto joining the enemies of in SATIES of life, in preference to joining the enemies of independence. In this crisis of danger to the liberties of
America, the Ladies of South Carolina conducted themselves with more than Spartan magnanimity. They
gloried in the appellation of REBEL LADIES; and though
they withstood repeated solicitations to grace public entertainments with their presence, yet they crowded on
board prison ships, and other places of confinement, to
solace their suffering countrymen. While the conquerers were regaling themselves at concerts and assemblies,
they could obtain very few of the fair sex to associate
with them; but no sooner was an American officer introduced as a prisoner, than his company was sought troduced as a prisoner, than his company was sough for, and his person treated with every possible mark of for, and his person tream.

attention and respect. On other occasions the ladies, in a great measure, retired from the public eye, wept over the distresses of their country, and gave every proof of the distresses of their country, and gave every proof of the distresses. In the height of the British conquests, when poverty and ruin med the unavoidable portion of every adherent to the independence of America, the ladies, in general, discovered more firmness than the men. Many of them, like guardian angels, preserved their husbands from falling in the hour of temptation, when interest and conven ost gotten the better of honor and patriot-Among the numbers who were banished from their families, and whose property was seized by the conquerors, many examples could be produced of ladies cheerfully parting with their sons, husbands, and brothers, exhorting them to fortitude and perseverance, and repeatedly entreuting them never to suffer family attachments to interfere with the duty they owed to their country. When, in the progress of the war, they were also comprehended under a general sentence of banishment, with equal resolution they parted with their native country, and the many endearments of home, followed their husbands into prison-ships and distant lands. lowed their husbands into prison-ships and distant lands, where, though they had long been in the habit of giving, they were reduced to the necessity of receiving charity. where, though they had long been in the habit of giving, they were reduced to the necessity of receiving charity. They renounced the present gratifications of wealth, and the future prospects of fortunes for their growing offspring, adopted every scheme of economy, and, though born in affluence, and habituated to attendance, betook

Where is the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs? [Mr. Howard was not in the House.] I want him to discuss that point. Here were women who entered deeply into concerns relating to their country, and not merely the domestic comforts of their husbands and brothers.

I have another instance to quote, of the same character; and it is exceedingly grateful to my heart, because it applies to the ladies of South Carolina. This historian also speaks of a disastrous period in our national concerns. I read from Dr. Ramsay's History of South Carolina :

'Hear this from the pen of Washington. After complaining that his troops were generally destitute of shirts planning that his troops were generally destricte of shirts and many of them of a more indispensable article of clothing, he proceeds: 'It is also most sincerely to be wished that there could be some supplies of clothing furnished to the officers. There are a great many whose condition is still miserable. This is, in some instances, the case with the whole line of the States. It will be well for their own sakes and for the public good if they could be furnished. They will not be able, when our friends come to co-operate with us, to go on a common routine of duty; and, if they should, they must from their appearance, be held in low estimation.

After this, the reader will not be surprised to learn that scandal whisperred, it was not account.

After this, the reader will not be surprised to learn that scandal whispered, it was not unusual to fit out the officer of the day by contributory loans, for the honor of a regiment, or even a State; and that, in one in-stance, there was but one suit of parade clothes in a there was but one suit of parade clothes in a regiment. And from whence did relief arrive at From the heart where patriotism erects her favorite shrine, and from the hand which seldom is ed or withdrawn when the soldier solic

The ladies of Philadelphia im o commencing the generous work, and it was a work o grateful to the feelings of the American fair, not to and up with zeal and alacrity. The principle witten that trington may have sneeringly written that it the fair one was converted into a corresponding the fair one was converted into a corresponding to the fair one was converted into a corresponding to the fair one was converted into a corresponding to the fair one was converted into the complex to the fair one was converted into the corresponding to the c garment to decorate the person or add to the comforts of a lover; but the fear of ridicule shrunk away from tinged with the heart's blood of the wearer.'

Politics, sir ! rushing into the vortex of politics! glorying in being called Rebel ladies! re-fusing to attend balls and entertainments, but crowding to the prison-ships! mark this; and remember that it was done with no small danger to their own persons, and to the safety of their families. But it manifested the spirit by which they were animated. And, sir, is that spirit to charged, here, in this Hall where we are sitbeing discreditable to the country' Are we to be told this? Shall it be said here that such conduct was a national reproach, because it was the conduct of women, who left their 'domestic concerns,' and 'rushed into the vortex of politica?' Sir, these women

erate on the gallantry of officers or the humanity of men. His children, accompanied by some near relation, were presented on their bended knees as humble suitors for their father's life. Such powerful intercessions were made in his favor as touched many an unfeeling heart, and drew tears from many a hard eye; but Lord Rawdon and Lieutenant Colonel Balfour remained infexible." ined inflexible.

And here, sir, is the petition, and it is glorious to the ladies of South Carolina:

To the Right Honorable Lord RAWDON, Commander-in chief of his Majesty's forces in South Carolina, and to chief of his Majesty's forces in South Carolina, and to Col. Balrour, Commandant at Charleston:
'My Lond and Sin: We should have reason to re-

proach ourselves for having omitted a proper occasion of manifesting the tenderness peculiarly characteristic of our sex, if we did not profess ourselves deeply interested and affected by the profess ourselves deeply interested and affected by the profess ourselves are professed. ested and affected by the imminent and shocking doorn of the most unfortunate Mr. Hayne; and if we did not less do we intend to imply, in the remotest degree, that your sentence is unjust; but we are induced to hope hat every end it proposes may be equally answered as separable from courage, and that the gallant soldier ed and resisting adversaries, but will re-

on the ground that their conduct in signing on the present instance. May the unhappy object of our petition, owe to that elemency and politeness, to our prayers, and to his own merits, in other respects, what you may think him not entitled to, if policy and justice were not outweighed in his behalf. To any other men universely to the whole nation. laneous feeling, humane sonings. Nor shall we dwell on his most excellent sonings. Nor shall we dwell on his most excellent sonings. Nor shall we dwell on his most excellent seems which is entitled to the respect and proveders, prevented by him, to which innocent and unarmoders, prevented by him, to which innocent and unarmoders, prevented by him, to which innocent and unarmoders, who are entitled to kind and respectful laws; who are entitled to kind and respectful ed individuals were exposed in an extensive manner: nor shall we here lay any stress on the most grievous shock his numerous and respectable connexions must sustain by his death, aggravated by the mode of it; nor shall we do more than remind you of the complicated distress and suffering that must befall his young and

belief in the doctrine that it is a reproach to the nation for women to present petitions on public Revolutionary services and suferings he ad, with-

I will refer the House to only one example sion to Benjamin Gannett, the husband of Deborah Gannett, and that on the ground of the Affairs in the passage of his speech all uded to. merits of his deceased wife. The chairman of And there had been some of these e xamples the committee thinks it a reproach to a woman even to petition on a matter of politics; but this esting to different members of that body. from lo-Deborah Gannett not only did as much as this. but 'rushed into the vortex of politics,' to the extent of exposing her person, down to the close al Greene a tribute to the ladies of Phils delphia, of our Revolutionary war. And what says the and from Ramsay, one to the ladies of 12h report of the committee on her case? 'The committee are aware that there is no act of

July, 1836, granting pensions to widows in certain cases; and were there nothing peculiar in this application which distinguishes it from all other applications for pensions, the committee would at once reject the claim. But they believe they are warranted in saying that the whole history of the American Revolution records no case like this, and furnishes no other similar cases. ase like this, and furnishes no other similar example f female heroism, fidelity and courage. oes not allege that he served in the war of the Revolu does not allege that he served in the war of the Revolu-tion, and it does not appear by any evidence in the case that such was the fact. It is not, however, to be pre-sumed that a female who took up arms in defence of her country, who served as a common soldier for near-ly three years, and fought and bled for human liberty, would, immediately after the termination of the war, connect herself for life with a tory or a traitor. He, in-leed, was honored much by being the husband of such wife; and as he has proved himself worthy of her, s he has sustained her through a long life of sickn and suffering, and as that sickness and suffering were cocasioned by the wounds she received and the hardships she endured in the defence of the country, and as there cannot be a parallel case in all time to come, the competition of the comp

ommittee do not hesitate to grant relief.

'They report a bill granting to the petitioner a penion of \$80 per year from the 4th day of March, 1831, or and during his natural life.'

Where, I ask again, is the chairman of the ommittee on Foreign Affairs? [A laugh.] That is a sentiment honorable to this House, and to this country. Sir, if I were allowed to purpo present a case of fiction here, it would be imposible for me to imagine one containing a principle more completely opposite to that laid down by the chairman of the committee. Does this

peech of the honorable chairman which to me as to what are the him entirely ate duties of the female sex, I differ from him as sorts of hardships and privations, nighest virtue.

duty I owed to my constituents, to vindicate the with the petitioners about Texas; and whilst he haracters of their wives and sisters and daugh- was on the floor, he would say further, that the

here, on the subject of the right of petition, a was notorious for the profligacy of her life; and great number of petitions and memorials have been sent to me, many of which I did not pre- ments of the other sex, and in man's dress, assosent; some were sent with a sinister purpose—
to make me ridiculous, or the right of petition ed that the females of New England would not ridiculous. Others were of a more atrocious relish either of these examples.] haracter, and the language in which they were expressed, would have, of itself, precluded their glad to find that the chairman of the Committee whom I take to be a profound humorist, and a ground, and conceded the unsoundness of his keen and deep satirist. His petition is, that Congress would enter into negotiations with the Queen of Great Britain, to prevail on her to abdicate the throne of that nation. And why? Because affairs of state do not belong to women.

did more: they petitioned; yes, they petitioned Now, if this petition and been sent to the hon-orable chairman of the committee on Foreign was that matter of politics? It was the life of Relations, I really do not see, with his notions, how he could have refused to present it. 'The royal Lieutenant Governor Bull, and a great number of inhabitants, both loyalists and Americans, interceded for his life. The ladies of Charleston, generally, signed a petition in his behalf, in which was introduced every delicate sentiment that was likely to operate on the gallantry of officers or the humanity of men. His children, accompanied by some near relationship of the delication of the sentiment that was intended to be conveyed by it, and might think it was intended as a serious proposition. I do not intended as a serious proposition. tended as a serious proposition. I do not in-tend to put the House to the trial of that matter; or myself in an autitude of coming under the censure of this House, for treason, in offering such advice to the President; or at least as be coming the cause of a war with England. For when the Government of one country addresses the Sovereign of another, with a request to abdicate the throne, it is a pretty serious affair. In that point of view, it was impossible for me to present the paper; but, in the other, I think I might have done so, with great propriety and effect. And even now, as the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs appears to sympathise in feeling and sentiment with the entreat you in the most earnest manner, graciously to present the paper, I will cheerfully communicates, prolong, or mitigate. We do not think, much cate it to him. [A laugh.] cate it to him. [A laugh.]

FRIDAY, JUNE 29, 1838. if carried into execution; for to us it does not appear probable that any whom it is intended to influence and deter from similar delinquency, will be encouraged with the hope of impunity by reason of any favors shown him, as they must surely reflect that it was owing to Affairs as reflected. Mr. Adams resumed his remarkes, and said, him, as they must surely reflect that it was owing to certain causes and circumstances that will not apply to Affairs as reflected upon the women of Massathem. We presume to make this intercession for him, chusetts, his own constituents, as having dishope that it will not prove fruitless, from the graced their country and themselves; by sending the reflection in general, that humanity is rarely tion of Teyns to the United States. tion of Texas to the United States. separate from courage, and that the galiant soldier feels as much reluctance to cause, by deliberate decrees, at the infliction of death on men in cold blood, as he does ardor in the day of battle and heat of action, to make the time, to meet his explicit denial of this positive armore so this country perish by the sword. He such a principle was a cruel outrage upon the may rejoice to behold his laurels sprinkled with the that the chairman had not been in his seat at rights of one-half the people of this country, gret to see them wet with the tears of unhappy orphans, mourning the loss of a tender, anniable, and worthy parent, executed like a vile and infamous felon.

'To the praises that men who have been witnesses abhorrent to the political priceller. It is the political priceller. wholly unworthy the person from whom it has abhorrent to the political principles he had laid and sharers of your dangers and services in the field may sound of your military virtues and provess, we trust you will give the ladies occasion to add the praises of your milder and softer virtues, by furnishing them with a striking proof of your elemency and politeness in the present instance. May the unhappy object of

in power, than such as we conceive you both to be, we should employ on the occasion more ingenuity and art to dress up and enforce the many pathetic and favorable circumstances attending his case, in order to move entering as it did into the very utraost depths of your passions and engage your favors; but we think this will be needless, and is obvicted by your own sponance onsiderations, and liberal real cancous feeling, humane considerations, and liberal reasonings. Nor shall we dwell on his most excellent treatment at their hands, and rot reproaches like those which the gentleman from Maryland o more than remind you of the complicated (Mr. Howard) had dared to hear a upon them.

That particular point of the en That particular point of the sal spectra deside more comfortable than the state of orphanage they will be left in. All these things, we understand, have been already represented, and we are sure will have their due weight with men of your humane and benevolent present. He heard him (Mr. A.) read a passible way the property of the sal spectra desided which was discussed yesterday, when the honorable member was not in his place, had been commenced the day preceding, when he was discussed yesterday, when he was discussed yesterday, when he had been commenced the day preceding, when he was discussed yesterday. minds. Many of us have already subscribed to a former petition for him, and hope you will regard our do had heard him take issue with him upon that ing it again, not as importunity, but carnestness, and had heard him take issue with him upon that we pray most fervently that you will forever greatly oblige us by not letting us do it in vain. we pray most fervently that you win lorever grown biling us by not letting us do it in vain.

Seriptural and prolane, in opposition to the speech of the part of his speech.

We are, my lord and sir, with all respect, your very ciple advanced in that part of his speech. terday, in his absence, he (Mr. A.) had c ontinued If there be a member of this House, who, after what I have said, could retain a particle of old Rome down to the case of Deborah Gannet, to whose surviving husband a pensio a for her affairs, let him take this petition and read it, and I am sure he cannot retain the sentiment. I will refer the House to only one example more. This House, not long since, voted a penby the chairman of the Committee on Foreign which had been of a character peculiar ly intercal and sectional as well as patriotic asso ciations He had read from Johnson's Life of ton, South Carolina, for their noble public services during those ' times that tried men's souls. The committee are aware that there is no act of Congress which provides for any case like the present. The said Gannett was married after the termination of the war of the Revolution, and therefore does not come within the spirit of the third section of the act of 4th. which, not then having done so, he would now which, not then having done so, he would now which, not then having done so, he would now which, not then having done so, he would now which not then having done so, he would now which not then having done so, he would now which not then having done so, he would now which not then having done so, he would now which not then having done so, he would now which not then having done so, he would now which not then having done so, he would now which not then having done so, he would now which not the new areas which he might have, and, had the gentleman from a Mary-land been present. adduce, and ask for it the gentleman' n articula:

making up the summer clothing for the troops. Innu nerable instances of their zeal in the com mora cause of

their country were given in every state o. the Union Sir, (continued Mr. Adams,) was it from the lips of a son of one of the most disti ngwished of those ladies of Baltimore-was it from the lips of a descendent of one of the most illustrious officers in that war that we now hear the anhusband of such nunciation that the political and pu blie services of women are to be treated with cont empt? Sir. do hope that that honorable gentl emun, (Mr.

> [Mr. Howard here rose and said that, as he should probably have no opportunity to reply he begged permission to say a word or two upon the case which the gentleman from Mas sachusetts had brought before the House.

> Mr. ADAMS having yielded the floor for that

Mr. Howard said that the case of the ladies of Baltimore, when they exerted the mselves to supply the army of Lafayette with clothes in the y the chairman of the committee. Does this port declare that heroism, that fidelity, in the (Mr. H.'s) children had in their veins the blood case of a woman, is a reproach to her, and to of one of those who was amongst the most zealher country? No; it is a virtue of supereroga- ous in this patriotic effort; but he saw not the tion, of the very highest and noblest order.

I close here my remarks on that clause of the upon that memorable occasion, and that of the slightest resemblance between their conduct, females who were retitioning Congress agrainst ppears so exceptionable. I take issue with him the admission of a State into the Union. When on that assertion. I affirm that directly the re- the relatives and friends of women are in the verse of his position is true. Agreeing with field, struggling amidst perils and sufferings for most appropri- the independence of the country, undergoing all without si much in what he infers from them; and I say cient food or raiment, nothing could be more bethat if they depart from their duties of a domes-tic character, from pure motives, by appropriate exercise of their needle, or influence, or industry, neans, and for a good end, it is virtue, and the lant defenders. He disclaimed utterly all simi-I should not have detained the House so long larity between the cases, and protested against n establishing this position, had I not felt it a classifying those generous and patriotic ladies ers, who were assailed by the sentiment I have gentleman from Massachusetts might find more appropriate models to hold up for imitation to And now, to close with a little anecdote, the modest and virtuous girls of New England which I hope will put the House into a good humor. In consequence of the stand I have taken and modern history—one of whom, Aspasia,

Mr. Adams then resumed, and said he was eception here. But there is one from a man on Foreign Affairs had abandoned his former

with the concessions he now makes, in the case of the women of the Revolutionary times. He concedes the principle in the case of the Baltimore laties, though he adheres to it afterwards an untrammeted ministry. that of Deborah Gannett. In connexion with After the adoption of the above resolutions, a motion he latter case, he (Mr. A.) om Maryland.

man is pleased to take great exception to my citation of the example of Aspasia. Mr. A. would not enter into a discussion of Grecian nistory with Mr. H. Aspasia's was certainly an illustrious name in that history, and one with regard to which historians differed not a little on many points. Perhaps the instance was an ill-chosen one for the purposes of the present July, 1838, contains some choice and edifying speciargument. Perhaps it was not. But if was glad that but a single instance could be ex- Mr. Breckinridge's phrase to himself,-and of cou cepted to of all that had been adduced by way he cannot object to the use of his own elegant epithets, had taken in this discussion. The character obscenity, exhibits. A few quotations will suffice. of Aspasia was to be viewed in connexion with On February 2, 1838, the sixth anniversary of the the opinions of the age and the country in Maryland Colonization Society was held at Annapolis; which she lived. Those opinions, with regard among the speakers was Robert J. Breckinridge; who to women, were not unlike those still enter- uttered the following proofs of oracular wisdom, and tained by the Turks, that women have no souls; brotherly love. opinions, he would say, which differed but little rom what seemed to be those of the gentleman principles, the spirit, or the aims of the abolition party. rom Maryland, as declared upon a former day. I fully believe that their principles are false, their spirit Those opinions were not, however, he believed in the highest degree fanatical, and their aim wholly and trusted, the sentiments of the nation gen- unattainable.' erally. They reflected cruelly on the conduct and character of 50,000 of the women of this clear to my mind, than that slavery never can be, nor o his (Mr. A.'s) own district; women, than except in a manner exceedingly gradual; and then unac whom, out of the whole he defied the gentleman elligent, and more patriotic.

And the right of petition, according to the he did not believe that these were the unbiassed pinions of the latter. He must have entertained different principles upon this subject until this political slavery question came up to influence the judgment of truth upon a sentence which is replete and to pervert them. And this Mr. A. said he considered as one of the worst effects of that country. Were it not for the operation of this, of fire and brimstone which is now sweeping over the South; rificed his life as made the declarations he had

one upon this subject. Here the morning hour expired.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE 'NAIL IN A SURE PLACE.' THE UTICA WESLEYAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY held

s Annual Meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church n this city, on the Monday evenings of July 9th and

The meeting was called to order by the President, nd prayer offered by Rev. P. M. Way. Report of the Board of Managers was read, and opted, after which the committee on resolutions, in-

troduced the following, for the consideration of the neeting, which, after an animated discussion to a late ur on each evening, were unanimously adopted. Resolved, That slavery, (in the language of a pron ent writer,) is evil, only evil, and that continually

christianity, like its Divine author, remains forever the same, therefore, the effort to amalgamate the two, by certain divines, is altogether futile and vi-Resolved. That as slavery has been admitted by the rise and good of every age, to be subversive of the

best interests of humanity, repugnant to justice and equity and a reproach to the christian church and world, those who attempt to provide circumstances under which slavery may be perpetuated, give fearfu evidence that they are under the influence of its spirit Resolved, That the specific design of a gospel minis-

ry, is the spread of scriptural holiness through the world; therefore the countenancing of any known sin by any, professing to be of that ministry, is a breach of trust of a most aggravated character, alike dishonor able to themselves, and to the cause of Christ.

Resolved, That the 'peace of the church' ca endangered by an inflexible adherance to the great principles of rightcousness. And it is a false issue, to pretend that Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Societies, Convengreat moral principles jeopard her peace, for it is only and angered when there is a compromise with sin and ble.' adangered when there is a compromise with sin, and endangered when there is a compromise with sin, and when greater and more determined efforts are made to silence and expel those who expose it, than is made to relaim those who commit it.

Resolved, That while it becomes us to put the most ing. The practicability of amalgamation his own eyes favorable construction upon the doings of ministers and conferences, we hold that their public acts are pubc property, and that we are fully 'authorized' to an- tion. madvert upon the same, and express our opinion either or or against, as the case may be, and that we shall not fail upon all occasions to scrutinize closely the acts and pretensions of ministers, especially those of our

Resolved, That while we yield to a gospel ministry our highest respect, we repudiate the idea, that they re the church-infallible in judgment,-or authorized suppress any portion of God's truth. And that there these claims are attempted to be enforced, there an evident departure from primitive christianity of e most alarming tendency, and calls loudly upon the hurch in her collective capacity, to frown upon such

unauthorized' pretensions. Resolved, That in view of the combined influences which are brought to bear against the friends of the lave, it becomes their imperative duty to concentrate heir efforts by organizing Wesleyan Anti-Slavery Se leties throughout the church; and that their acts may in concert and of greater efficiency, a correspondence hould be opened with each other, and measures devised not only to counteract those influences, but to further on the great work of extirpating slavery from the M. E. Church.

Resolved, That, in the order of Divine Providence, ne establishment of Zion's Watchman, by which the crying' sin of slavery in the church has been more effectually exposed, calls for our most devout thankfulness to Almighty God, and we pledge our fervent prayers, and continual aid in its behalf.

Resolved, That the untiring zeal of our beloved prother, the editor of Zion's Watchman, his self-sacrifising and persevering efforts, his patience and forbearance under aggravated and unnumbered injuries, enlist our choicest sympathies, and we pledge him our hearty co-operation in the high and holy cause in which he is

Resolved, That those of our brethren in the ministry who have 'bared their bosoms to the storm,' and who have identified themselves for weal or woe with 'God's oppressed,' are entitled to our gratitude, our firmest apport, our unwavering confidence, and we pledge to them our best efforts, and we do most earnestly and affectionately entreat our anti-slavery brethren to give

an A. S. Society; address Andrew Hanna, correspond-ing secretary, Utica, N. Y.

M. 10-19 . 111500

ne latter case, he (Mr. A.) would leave the entleman from Maryland to the gallant chairan of the Committee on Revolutionary Claims, arrived, the business was arrested by a motion to ad-Mr. Morgan,) whose report, in that case, had journ until Monday evening next, July 23, which preen alluded to, as conveying a principle directly vailed. A number of gentlemen, not members of the the reverse of that assumed by the gentleman society, by invitation, participated in the deliberations of the meeting.
On motion, Resolved, That the proceedings of this But, (continued Mr.A.) that honorable centle-

meeting be published in the Friend of Man, Emancipator, Zion's Watchman, and Liberator.

W. C. ROGERS, Rec. Sec. Utica, July 17, 1838.

ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE.

The Baltimore Literary and Religious Magazine for so, he mens of that suirit and those principles which, to apply illustrating the position which he (Mr. A.) - that ecclesiastical Jack-Daw, full of all garrulity, and

ABOLITIONISTS .- 'I shall not speak particularly of the EMANCIPATION OF SLAVES .- No principles are more

Republic, one-fifth of which number belonged never should be attempted to be abolished in this country, companied with the grant of political and social equalfrom Maryland to find others purer, more in- ity of the blacks, but attended as far as possible with foreign colonization.' ORIGIN OF ABOLITION .- The abolition fanaticism is

gentleman, (said Mr. A.) is to be denied to not a national nor even an indigenous monster. It is omen because they have no right to vote! Is a foreign, an English scheme, engendered more in he t so clear that they have no such right as this reditary animosity to this republic, than in any enlight last? And if not, who shall say that this argu- ened, or even serious regard for the interests of humanment of the gentleman's is not adding one in-justice to another? One would imagine, while half as attentive, or half as much excited in regard to istering to this argument, that the gentleman the evils of British slavery, as all seemed to be upon was thinking of his election! He (Mr. A.) this subject as it affects us! Language fails them to would do him (Mr. H.) the justice to say that disturbs not their lightest slumbers !- The party with us is but the reflector of this foreign malignity." It is utterly impossible to express in decorous language

with so much misrepresentation and rancor.

The 'abolition fanaticism' was found in the Presbygangrene of politics which has infected, and terian Confession of Faith, before Mr. Breckinridge which, to an alarming degree, still infects, this was born. It was developed in the face of that storm believed that the gentleman from Mary- and its 'principles, spirit and aims' have been unfoldland (Mr. Howard) would as soon have sac- ed for nearly twenty-five years by the Synod of Ohio; and by the Federal Congress of 1787, when they exclu ded slavery altogether from the North Western Terri-

> OPPOSITION TO COLONIZATION .- To arrest the current of African colonization is to gather and thicken over the southern country, if not over all central America, those elements of social debility and discord which have proved the most intractable, and to rob us at the same moment of the only outlet, by which the subject can escape a bloody solution. The intense hatred which has marked the whole conduct of the foreign and northern incendiaries towards the southern States, affords the most direct and natural explanation, of their bitter and unreasonable opposition to African colonization They were not content to prove us worthy of infamy and death, and to stimulate the hate of all nations while they mocked the slave for his too tardy vengeance They were careful to seek by all means to reduce us to ach extremes, that if in the issue our rain occurred their first wish was fulfilled as they rejoiced over our mangled bodies and desolated fire-sides; or if we triumphed, our necessary severity might inure to the gratification of that other great wish of their benevolent hearts, in our condemnation at the bar of the human

> Such was the stele of daring calumny and self-bran ded falsehood with which Mr. Breckinridge insulted and disgusted the philanthropists of Glasgow. It is no wonder that he so quickly returned from Great Britain, amid the scornful indignation of the best Christians of that il. lustrious Anglo-Saxon race!'

DETERMINATION OF THE COLONIZATIONISTS .- The bes interests of all the parties require their early and permanent separation. It is the clear right, the bounden duty and fixed purpose of the community to effect that result; and all opposing pretensions must bend to it The free colored population of the country should not ons, or the discussion, by members of the church, of for 'our work brooks no unnecessary delay.' All at-

discourse about in Baltimore every Lord's day morn-

and ears always convince him; for the streets of that city are filled with self-evident loco-motive demonstra-

In the same number of the Baltimore Magazine, one of his Presbyterian brethren is charged with 'uttering atheistical opinions by wholesale.' A bookseller in Richmond is called 'the renegade abolitionist.' Another preacher is arraigned for 'vast and countless iniquities.' Two young agents for selling books are eulogized as 'travelling vagabonds.' A Presbyterian minister of New York is reviled as ' the Negro Cornish, with his Colored American.' The Philadelphia Observer is depicted as 'that ecclesiastical Jack-Daw, full of all garrulity and obscenity.'-He places in one position, Mr. Phelps, Brainard, Johnson, S. H. Cox, J. Leavitt, N. S. S. Beman, Edward Beecher, Cleveland, and 'a whole gang of the wildest abolitionists, with Garrison and his compeers; ' and recommends them to act with integrity towards the public, rectitude towards their friends, and candor towards their enemies '-then he he says, 'you will no longer be obliged to despise your-

That is the insolent mendacity of a late Kentucky pettifogging lawyer, now become the Presbyterian Pope: of whom Mr. Price of London, who publishes the nthly journal, entitled Slavery in America, thus writes- We cannot find terms sufficiently strong to express our contempt for the meanness and ma evolence of Mr. Breckinridge. We are disgusted at his rancorous hostility. It is humiliating to see him surrendered to the influence a bad passion from deep mortification arising from the successful exposure of the delusive and wicked nature of colmization. His spleen mostered his judgment, and vented itself in a manner discreditable to his character, both as a gentleman and a Christian. He was spoken of in Britain ofter his Glasgow delate thus- Poor Breckinridge! What a crushed man! His visit to Britain has done more to lower the character of the ministry of America in public estimation, than any other event which has transpire

Mr. Breckinridge is a noisy 'ecclesiastical Jack-Daw, full of all garrulity and obscenity,' and just fit for a 'church court' of inquisitors; but he can no more ounteract the progress of Abelition than Dame Par tington could drive out the wave of the sea with her mop. Mr. Breckinridge should swallow his own prescription. Proverbs xi: 21. ANTIPODES

MINERAL WEALTH OF KENTUCKY. A report of George tangible assurance of their attachment to them, to suffering humanity, and to the cause of God.

Resolved, That we advise the organization of Wesleyan A. S. Societies in every station and circuit wherever there are five abolitionists to be found, and we invite our brethren to advise us of such organization, and to open a direct correspondence with the Utica Wesleyan A. S. Society; address Andrew Hanna, corresponding secretary, Utica, N. Y.

MINERAL WEALTH OF KENTUCKY. A report of George Stealy, Esq. on the mineral resources of Kentucky, is published in the Frankfort Commonwealth of June 27. It appears that Kentucky possesses the greatest and rebest combination of useful minerals of any State in the Union, and yet but partially developed for the want to open a direct correspondence with the Utica Wesley would be made navigable, railways would extend along ing secretary, Utica, N. Y. ng secretary, Utica, N. Y.

Resolved, That the aspect of the times indicates the Resolved, That the aspect of the times indicates the quisition, and every thing would assume the glowing necessity at an early day, of a convention of the lay aspect of improvement and hope.—Emancipator.

BOSTON.

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1838.

OLIVER JOHNSON, EDITOR PRO TEM.

was the disgrace That conduct bro grace' to the 'm TO CORRESPONDENTS Ms. Garrison being in Brooklyn, Connaga tion, by contrast etters intended for his private perusal, and be for publication, should be directed to him at that men by their on

(3.) The work place. Communications for the Liberator should be directed to Boston as usual. White usually frequently preaches. We did

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We cheerfully give place to the following of unication from brother Phelps, although it sink that his criticisms are at least hypercritical, if hot ust. The Liberator has never been shut against ine ust. The table of the condemn either its decrine a its language. We only ask attention to the bute which we have appended to the article

NOT SO.

Dear Sir :- There are some things in the las I a. which, I think, need correction

1. You refer to the imprisonment of Abuer Kneed for saying that 'the Universalists believe in a 6 which I do not;' and then add, 'and the churchest people of Boston shout Amen.' Allow me. people of Boston shout Amen.' Allow me to say while they have no sympathy with Kneckand's in y, some, if not many, of this 'charle-going pe do not 'shout Amen' to it; and if you question assertion, I will thank you to tell your readen many cleavamen of this city signed then.' many clergymen of this city signed the petition for pardon; and also whether that petition was not been

pardon; and also whether that petition was not head by cletgymen. (1)

2. I find in the same paper, a portion of a seeg, same at the 'Bacchanalian revel in Fancusi Hall, on the definist.' This you style 'An 'Evangelical' Song; 'same remark in respect to it, 'Very dignified, surely, ad withal very 'evangelical'?' Now, although I agree with you that the ministers, both Orthodex and Danarian, who took part in that revel, disgraced themselven, the ministry, and religion, yet as the revel was got by by the city authorities, a small portion of a by the city authorities, a small por hink, are of the 'evangelical' sort, as it was conunder their auspices, and as Unitarian ministe present and assisting in the ceremonies, as well thodox, I do not see what special propriety the relical' and 'anti-evangelical' in this case, a probably, professed temperance men, it wo eemed most proper, if a fling was desired an have made it in another direction, and to have nicknamed the song, 'A 'temperance's and then exclaimed in view of it, 'very dignified, so and withal very temperate'! Be this, however, may, I wish to say, that for one, I see not beyon the occasion, or the justice of such this

cal 'religion or 'evangelical' religionsts, (2)

3. Rev. Elipha White. I care not how often, so in the case requires it, you publish this man as a most sealer,' for such I doubt not he is, in fact, if non for Nor do I care how often, or how earnestly you che every minister, who invites or allows him to come every minister, who invites or allows him to core in his pulpit to preach, with the countenance and selection of a man-stealer. At the same time law each that Rev. Elipha White, does not 'frequently (3) pread in the orthodox pulpits of Boston.' There are some entities of the property of the preach. Nor is it true, that this 'sort of piety passes constanting a self-style 'evangelical' churches of Boston.' There is one 'evangelical' church in this city, in which such piety is protested and does not pass at all. There are others, in which it is at least a decreating terms.

are others, in which it is at least a don and will not pass, if at all, without a very libenade count. (4) That little word the being a default becomes a very important article. By a wrong used it not unfrequently happens, to use the words of a author, that 'whole bodies of men are indeed at and nothing is it, in one breath, to damn wise churches—at one push, to throw down whole mass into the bottomless pit.

Yours for the slave,

Boston, July 25th, 1838.

(1) It would have been more strictly correct, if, intead of saying 'the church going people of Boston,' we had said the great mass of the church going people See. Still, we do not think that our language was capable, by fair construction, of being understood to im ply that all the church going people of Boston, withou exception, were in favor of Mr. Kneeland's imprison . Nothing was further from our thoughts the the intention of making such an impression. We kne that a petition for his pardon had been signed by D Channing and others, for our own name was appende o it : but we also knew that the general voice of the church going people' of the city was against it; and this was all that we intended to say, (2) Brother Phelps does us great injustice by these

marks We made no 'fling' against 'evangelical's

igion,' or 'evangelical religionists;' and we are son that any thing has led him to attribute to us an ac which in our very soul we should abhor not less that himself. We thought brother P. knew us better than o suppose us capable of any thing so utterly mean mid ontemptible. Our use of the term 'evangelical' the case referred to was purely ironical, and designa to bring to mind in their strongest light, the income new and hypogries of those who while the to themselves an almost exclusive claim to that tale were guilty of the conduct which we described. The irony was intended for no one, except the indiring als specially alluded to, and such as approved or api ogised for their acts: and for brother Phelps to att us of intending it as a 'fling' at the religion which h rofesses, is an act of injustice against which we b leave to file our solemn protest. No; we spare it an imputation upon our honor. Neither our head our heart are capable of giving birth to such a 'fing' We would as soon be guilty of striking our grands er. The truth is, that brother Phelps' undue sensiti ess has led him to put a construction upon our use the term 'evangelical' which the facts in the case not justify; as he will bimself see on a moment's flection. We said, ironically, that the sung referred was 'very evangelical'; meaning, of course, nothing more nor less than that its character was exactly ! posite of what that term, seriously understood, imply. Brother Phelps thinks our irony would have be nore properly directed against the professed friends nperance who attended the Fanenil Hall celebra Our reply is, that the Liberator is not technically s ing, a temperance, but an anti-slavery paper; and the sequently the latter subject was chiefly in our min when we penned the article complained of. Beside uppose we had done just as brother P. thinks we on have done; might not some triend of temper have accused us of a 'fling' at that sacred cause, with is much propriety as brother P. has arraigned us?

Since brother Phelps does not perceive the spec propriety' of our use of the term 'evangelical' in the case referred to, we will endeavor to explain the matter for his satisfaction. Rev. Hubbard Winslow was it orator of the day, and the slanderer of the marty Lovejoy. Rev. G. W. Blagden, who was also pres is known to be bitterly hostile to the anti-slavery of Both these individuals profess a religion which incl cates a very stern morality. They belong to a den nation which has been understood to be conscient opposed to celebrations like that at Faneuil Hall. id not know that more than one other clergyma any denomination was present; and we had rouse f knowing how far his attendance was to be rega as inconsistent with his professions. Messta Wiss and Blagden claim to be called 'evangelical'; a they have been understood to oppose the anti-flat cause, among other reasons, on account of its alice hostility, as at present conducted, to 'evangelical' gion. Not long since, we heard Mr. Winslow make speech, in the course of which the word was freque ised, and in a manner which seemed to imply that attached great importance to it as a dis characteristic of his faith. We thought the publi tion of the song referred to, afforded us a good occ for exposing their hypocrisy in pretending to have pecial regard for that to which their conduct was 8 much opposed. The prominence of these men as coposers of the anti-slavery cause, was what led us partilarly to notice their conduct, rather than that of of ers; and in noticing it we aimed to use such language as would exhibit their inconsistency and hypocrist the strongest light. We thought, and still think the evangelical' was exactly the word for the purpose and we see no more reason why brother Phelps e displeased, than if we had used the word 'te ate.' He professes to be an 'evangelical' man hat Was it on that account that he was dissatisfied? Is b not also a temperance man? And is he more willing

degrees in the reformers, who brotherhood w pondent must ommunicatio paragraph will for a notice of sequence as the The article will was published

Priend the Liberator, should not hav it will bear re

sald 'fling' at one of his principles than But we did not 'fling' at any thing, unless it lisgraceful conduct of the persons alluded to. rt brother Phelps nimself pronounces a 'dis. the 'ministry' and to 'religion.' Why then thus for holding it up to merited execraattracting it in the strongest possible manner oraliasung frofessions? Is it unjust to measure their own standard !

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g word 'frequently' was qualified by the is in which it was used. We said - 'He [Mr. maily spends his summers at the North, and preaches in the orthodox pulpits of Boston, did not intend by this that he frequently a all of them; nor do we think our language, ed, would imply so much. The Free well known as an anti-slavery body, that of think it necessary to make a special excepaccount, when speaking of the 'orthodox Boston; especially as its refusal to admit poston ; segminunion, and slaveholding preachpulpit, was made a pretext on the part of the ter in Boston for refusing to lend their asa its organization, until they were assured ald not thereby become responsible for the to would have been more strictly correct, if and that he frequently preached in several of or pulpits in Boston, although we have no believe that there are more than three out of to number from which he would be excluded. Those in which it does not pass, however, are to the general rule. The phrase, 'the selfcangelical churches in Boston,' does not necesschade all of them; and the exceptions were so second that we did not think it necessary to hen; especially as the piety of each 'passess a general thing, among all the rest, if we Free Church, which stands on ground dis-

Sould like to set brother Phelps, as a critic, at an same passages in the Bible. For example. Then went out to him Jerusalem, and deg and all the region round about Jordan,' &c. Phelps, on his principle of interpretation, would There were 'some' people in each of es who staid at home ! Again, Matt. 16: 1-Prayisees also, with the Saducees, came, and ang desired him that he would show them a sign Brother Phelps would say, 'not so,'a all probability, there were 'some' of each of userous classes who had no part or lot in the that the 'hitle word 'the,' being a 'definite' some a very important article '-and that 'by a see of it' the 'whole body ' of the Pharisees and res (the Winslows and Blagdens of Christ's day.) more breath ' accused of an act which had been and only by a part of them! We always intend executate in our statements of facts; but it surely or be expected of us, that in the hurry of writing nal paragraphs, we shall be more so than were ne inspired waters of sacred history.

Wexay's Rights. The reader will find on the last

e an article under this head from a correspondent Pennsylvania Freeman, together with some con 1n's by the editor of that paper. It seems to us that Whittier does not meet the question, as presenthis correspondent, fairly; and that it is neither or magnaniurous for him to intimate, that those ofer with him on the subject have not as 'keen set of the woes and wrongs of slavery' as himse lf, hat they are guilty of 'turning away from the of the chained victims of the southern prison and of treason to humanity by pitiful attempts name into confidence and favor their peculiar as group other topics, under the guise of aboli-True, he does not bring such a charge in direct but a seems to be implied in what he says. We that the 'woman question,' so far as it respects at or the propriety of REQUIRING WOMEN E SILENT in Anti-Slavery Conventions, when offirm that their consciences demand that they al speak, is not an 'irrelevant' question, but one his is reflectly proper to discuss in such bodies, ever the right alluded to is claimed. We are actis is true, under an organization for the specific ose of abolishing slavery; but is it therefore 'irrelit to inquire how far we may justly go in recognizthe right of woman, as a moral being, to aid us in plishing our object? Is it not as proper to disthe means as the end of our organization? As aboes, we have nothing to do with the question of nebt of three discussion, except as the denial of right would deprive us of the means by which we to effect our object. At the commencement of firts, it was not expected that the right would be is question, much less that we should have to datagainst the attacks of 'recreant priests and committees.' Who will say, that in contending we have turned aside from the specific object of mutation? No one. Simply because it is not imporant, but indispensable, to the end we have

that shape is the 'woman question' before us? my of our number propose to discuss in our Conthe question whether women ought to go to is, and vote and be voted for, for political offices? But there are in our ranks a goodly numlemales, who have borne the heat and burden of who have a 'keen sense of the woes and pof slavery,' and who are as well qualified to he and act in our Conventions, as any of the ex who are disposed to fetter and gag them. women many of them at least, are members of every societies, and by the terms of our Consti-Marcentitled to equal rights. Now the question, as abolitionists, we are called upon to settle, is Ty this-Shall we, when a woman responds aye or no Tostion which may come before us, or rises, under a as of duty, to express her opinion, or to pour out the of her soul in relation to the unutterable horrors of APPLY THE GAG? Shall we tell her on the tally by our previous action, TO STOP MOUTH? That is the question, and the only in; and it is by no means 'irrelevant' to 'the ht purpose' of our organization. It is a question, er, which must be met and decided, one way or ther. If it is said, that it was not originally exel that women would vote and speak in our Conons, and that therefore they ought not now to be mined to do so; we reply, that neither was it exted, that if they should desire to speak, they would legged. It has not been unusual in our meetings all apon women to vote; and it is well known, that e Convention which formed the American Antiity Society, women were allowed to speak. It is maxism to contend for their right, on their own outsbility, to open their mouths for the dumb; is the rankest sectarianism and the most consumarragance that would command them to be silent, ta conscience and the voice of God demand that should speak.

REV. SIMOR CLOUDER, 'D. D. L.L. D.' We bad heard nothing for a long time from this valiant you of pro-slavery, whose ignorance and folly are ous as his stolen titles, until a few days ago we red a letter from a correspondent as Haverhill, cas himself Simon Shunk, Bachelor of Arts,' ng as that the renowned gentleman recently dea lecture in the Rev. Mr. Plummer's chapel in own, which put Hubbard Winslow at least 90 tes in the shade.' The chief part of his discourse, our correspondent, was directed against modern ers, who, he said, went about preaching what the terhood would'nt bear, inflaming their passions, exeming them to deeds of violence. Our corresbut must excuse us if we decline publishing his manication at length, as we think that this short regraph will occupy all the space we can afford a notice of the movements of a man of so little conthee as the renowned Simon Clough, 'D. D. L.L D.' article which he sent us from the Lynn Record Fit published in the Liberator long ago.

Priend Garrison reminds us, that a considerable de from the pen of Miss Martineau, erator. Hits we been aware of the fact, we aid not have given it a re-insertion. But no matter; will bear reading twice.

UPROAR IN A POLITICAL CONVENTION! become the 40,000 legal voters in this State, From the following account of a scene which occur who regard, as their heart's blood, the cause of the New York Young Men's Whig Convention, the Right and the True, to meet them at Philipred in the New York Young Men's Whig Convention, the raight and the York, to the which lately met at Utica, it would seem that ecclepi: But enough of this small riot.

Our meeting in the evening was largely at-

From Lockport, I returned to Utica, where I arrived Monday evening. By request, I delivered an address in the Bleecker St. Church, Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., 'on the politi-cal duties of the 40,000 abolition voters in this

a,) by a delegate from Cayuga County:

'UTICA, July 11, 1839. 'If you will be so kind, Sir, as to announce their afternoon session this day, you will greatly

' Your obed't serv't. E. C. PRITCHETT. Sec. Utica A. S. Society. To the President of the Y. M. Whig Conven-

' NOTICE.

Anti-Slavery Society, will deliver an address, this evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, in the Bleecker Street Church

usual to read similar notices in conventions at trained amidst the corruptions of a great city; but for Utica: (2) The Conven. was not going to sit in the former no such excuse can be urged; their offence the evening, and hence our meeting would not betrays the foulest corruption, in contrast with the highinterfere with its deliberations. (3) About three est professions of sanctity and purity. hundred members of the Convention were abo- The resemblance between the following articles is so litionists, and it was presumed they would like striking, that it would almost seem as if they must be to be informed of the address. (The attendance of a large number of delegates at my lecture, pathy which the editor of the Gazette manifests for the (4) It was understood that other notices, not ery 'fire-brands.' We shall expect to see the R. I. Con connected with the business of the Convention, sociation recognise the Utica Convention, as a 'correswere to be read, (and they were) consequently ponding body,' on the principle of 'elective affinity.' the reading of this would not be extraordinary.

(5) It could do no hurt, if it did no good. It

A memorial from the Abolitionism is undeal (5) It could do no hurt, if it did no good. It a memorial from the Anonitronism is undoubt-asked for, and required no action by the Con- New England Anti-Slave- edly the most active as it

A memorial from the asked for, and required no action by the Convention. For the delegates to know that such a meeting was to be held, certainly could not harm them. They had an inalienable right to stay away if they did not choose to attend. To have listened to the notice, would have required less than ten seconds by the watch.

Having read one or two notices, the President commenced reading the above letter, (not the 'notice,') and when he pronounced the words 'A. S. Society,' quite a volume of hisses broke forth, and cries were heard, 'lay it on the table,' 'throw it under the table,' 'throw it out of the window,' mingled with shouts of 'order!' The motion to lay on the table without reading, prevailed. Upon a moment's reflection, some doubted whether such a disposal of the matter was wise. A motion was made to re-consider. Then, all the winds of discord broke loose, and raved and roared most furiously. Fifty members were on the floor at once, some shouting one thing, and some another. Ever and anon, above the general din, you could hear 'Mr. President,' 'Question,' 'Firebrand,' 'Order,' 'Adjourn,' 'Union,' 'Glorious,' 'Bled.' 'Fathers,' 'Order,' 'Adjourn,' 'Union,' 'Mr.

A memorial from the wed later was certainly is the most active as it verelabled in Boston, to the several Ecclesiastical bodies in New England, and sone is nowe extended in Boston, to the several Ecclesiastical bodies in New England, was brought the most active as it vertainly as the most dissembled in Boston, to the several Ecclesiastical bodies in New England, and sone is nowe required bear their testimony against the sin of slavery. It was felt by Dr. Tucket, as an objection to its further that if evertainment, th could hear 'Mr. President,' 'Question,' 'Fire-brand,' 'Order,' 'Adjourn,' 'Glorious,' 'Bled,' 'Fathers,' 'Order,' 'Agitation,' 'Mr. President,' 'Impertinent,' 'South,' 'Chivalrous,' 'Union,' 'Excitement,' 'Question,' 'Sit down,' 'I demand,' 'Union,' 'Incendiary,' 'Order,' and such like great swelling words, full of sound and fury. At times, almost the whole Convention were on their feet, shouting 'Order,' 'Sit down.' It was a perfect whirlwind of agitation, some trying to speak, and others pulling them down; some on the tops of the slips, and others in the aisles; twenty members making motions at the same time, and the Chairman rapping, and crying,' 'Order, getleman, order!' At length the motion to re-consider was put, and carried to lay the letter on the table unread; where-to their lowest degradation, God, when he would expressible consummation of their lowest degradation, are their oppressors, and women kells over the motion to read the communication, a very strong debate arose, and made it difficult for the President, and a motion was reconsidered to lay the letter on the table unread; where-to their lowest degradation, God, when he would expressible consummation of their lowest degradation, are their objection in the way. Describing the condition of his ancient people, at at me of their lowest degradation, God, when he would expressible consummation of their lowest degradation, are the consumation of their lowest degradation, are the decision of the consument of the condition of his ancient people, at at me of their lowest degradation, God, when he would expressible condition of his ancient people, at at me of their lowest degradation, God, when he would expressible consummation of their lowest degradation, are their objection in the way. Describing the condition of his ancient people, at at me of their lowest degradation, God, when he would expressible the lost to the Whigs in Oncida county, and it was humiliating enough to the cordet and the conduct and total. The conversible to the president of the cord Now the storm broke out alresh. The Convention rocked and rolled, and swayed to and fro, as does the ocean when the wing of the tempest is upon it. Some cried, 'Let us adjourn and go home;' others implored the Convention to take the memorial, and for such the memorial and the humiliation.

Those brethren in the motion to read was firmness and good sense. The motion to read was firmness and good sense. The motion to read was firmness and good sense.

supon it. Some cried, 'Let us adjourn and go home;' others implored the Convention to take the question, for they were losing votes every moment they delayed; others insisted that the 'fire-brand letter' should be hurled from them with indignation. Some Stentor got his voice above the deafening clamor, and moved to lay the motion to read on the table. It was seconded by fifty voices. The motion was put and lost, three to one. A motion to adjourn shared the same fate. The motion to read then recurred. At this stage of the affliar, the afternoon being about spent, the member who presented the notice, in order to quell the excitement, withdrew it. This was followed by boisterous applause from a portion of the delegates.

The originators of this ridiculous and disgraceful tunult, to which the Ephesian uproar furnishes scarcely a parallel, were a portion of the delegates from this city. They commenced the hissing, and kept up the clamor. They be long to our theatre-going, card playing, mintiplap-drinking, profane swearing young gentry, who poison the morals of the city, and disgrace every party to which they attach themselves.—Part of the N. Y. city delegation, were highly respectable men; the residue were—1 have the names of some of the noisy brawiers, and know the spirited manner in which they conducted themselves while at Utica, and when the returning to this city. I know too the estimation in which their conduct, while in and out of the convention, was held by the most reflecting and intelligent delegates of the central and western counties. They were generally in favor of the convention, was held by the most reflecting and intelligent delegates of the central and western counties. They were generally in favor of the convention, was held by the most reflecting and intelligent delegates of the central and western counties. They were generally in favor of the convention, was held by the most reflecting and intelligent delegates of the central and western counties. They were generally in favor of the convention, th the convention, was held by the most reflecting and intelligent delegates of the central and western counties. They were generally in favor of the reading, and many of them, after the adjournment, expressed their regret that they permitted themselves to be put down by the overbearing and supercitious claimor of a part of the New York delegation. They did not attempt to conceal their disgust and indignation at their ungrentlemanly conduct.

The President of the Convention, who is a therm and independently by the Consociation, and body even of those who are referred to a Committee, who are to report next year. And every ecclesisatical body that has any effect of the more in character, to perform whatever duty may require, in the same way. Or if they are to have external promptings, letthem come from some kindred association. If persons

gentle man, (and no sailing master in a gale of wind e rer exhibited more nautical skill, than he did in weathering this storm,) had determined to read the notice, when it was thus indecorously snatched from him by some of the N. York delegation:—and the two test votes proved that the commings, Ed. Christian Mirror. three-fourths of the body were anxious to hear Christian Mirror.

And why was this simple notice thus treated? And why was this simple nouce thus treated?
Did the Convention act upon it without knowing what they were doing? Then they acted foolward from a speech made by Mr. Venable in the ishly and jumped at conclusions regardless of premises:—and who will value the opinions and the Richmond Enquirer. premises:---and who will value the opinions and heed the recommendations, of such a body of men? Or, did they act understandingly, and purposely treat it with marked insult, because it was a notice of an Anti-Slavery meeting? Then, in the language of the patriotic Governor of Pennsylvania, they basely bowed the knee to the dark spirit of slavery. They insulted Humanity, and Humanity shall discard them. They traupled on Impartial Freedom.

of the Lockport A. S. Convention, says:

Our meeting in the evening was largely attended, very many delegates being present. Be assured, that our numerous friends in central and western New York will do their duty, not forgetting the ballot box. forgetting the ballot box.

Yours, H. B. STANTON.

BEHOLD THE RESEMBLANCE! Par nobile fratrum !

We had hoped, in charity for depraved human nature State, with reference to the fall election.' I never to meet a counterpart to the disgraceful proceedings of the R. I. Consociation, published in the Liberator Several delegates to the Y. M. Whig State Contor some weeks ago. But we have been disappointed. vention, (which was to assemble in Utica the One other body has been found to possess a similar next day.) I am informed were present. Not spirit, and to manifest the same contempt for humani-having completed the argument, I was request- ty. We allude to the New York Young Men's Whig ed, at the close of my address, to resume it the Convention, some account of which will be found in the next evening, with which I complied. letter of Mr. Stenton in another column. We have be-The next day, we had 'no small stir' in the fore us an article from the New York Gazette, on the The following note was handed to the subject of the transactions to which we refer, which in President of the Young Men's Whig State Con- its spirit is so much like the article published by us vention, (which had that day assembled in Uti- from the Christian Mirror, giving an account of the proceedings of the R. I. Consociation, that we cannot resist the temptation to hand them both down to posterity, side by side, as an illustration of the character of some of the following notice to the Convention, during our political and ecclesiastical bodies. Whether it was more disgraceful for a body of politicians to refuse to hear a communication from an Anti-Slavery Society, than for an assembly of divines contemptuously to turn a respectful memorial from the house, and obliterate all traces of its entrance, merely because it came from a Convention composed in part of women, we shall not attempt to decide. It is enough to know that both are alike wor-thy of the verdict which an enlightened posterity will Henry B. Stanton, Secretary of the American Asa Cummings, considering the nature of their profesaward to them. The conduct of Dr. Tucker and Rev. sions, we think, was infinitely more disgraceful than that of the ruffle-shirted, lily-fingered dandies of New York, who caused the hubbub in the Utica Convention The considerations which induced Mr. P. to For the latter, we might find some apology in their end the notice, were the following: (1) It was youth, and in the manner in which they have been

showed that he was not mistaken on this point.) 'churches' whose peace has been disturbed by anti-slav-

CHARACTER OF MASSACHUSETTS ADDLITIONISTS. We

and Impartial Freedom shall walk over them. If the Convention intended it as a deliberate insult to the friends of the slave, will the whigh party generally endorse their act? If so, it will bels can avail to quiet the fears of southern mon.

AMERICAN SAVAGES!! RE-WARD FOR MURDER!!!

rewards offered for the deliberate MURDER of MEN, a privilege to unite with those societies in an object so sho, in all probability, are guilty of no crime but that of praiseworthy and important. taking possession of their own bodies and souls, and of killing some domestic animal to keep themselves from | Southern Honey! In the Southern Commercial starving. O, the chivalrous patriarchs!

From the Wilmington (N. C.) Advertiser. \$100 REWARD.

be the property of Messrs. Barnes and Eaton, traders of Virginia. He is legally OUTLAWED. And the same reward will be paid if satisfactory evidence is given of his having been KILLED. He is about 40 the editor of the Friend of Man, under date of June 27,

Richland, Onslow Co., May 16, 1838.

Ranaway from the subscriber on the 2d of June last, my negro man named RICHARD, about 28 years of age. He is dark complexioned, rather low and well set, limps a little when walking, and has a small scar over one if not both of his eyes. He is probably lurking about the Sound and Wilmington, where most of his relations reside. He is legally OUTLAWED, And a reward of \$25 will be paid for his apprehension DEAD OR ALIVE. Satisfactory proof will only be required of his being KILLED. If taken alive and confined in jail, or delivered to me in Richland, Onslow Co., all reasonable expenses will be paid in addition to the reward. He has with him in all probability, his WiFFE Eliza, who ran away from Col. Thompson, now a resident of Alabana. She eloped from her master about the time he commenced his journey to that State. I will give a reward of \$15 for her apprehension and delivery to me, or for having her safely confined in any jail so I get her.

DURANT H. RHODES.

DURANT H. RHODES. Richland, Dec. 12, 1837.

LET THE CALL ECHO!

the wide Atlantic. The Executive Committee of the This whole amount, and more, is at this moment need-American Anti-Slavery Society would no doubt rejoice ed in New York. If not remitted promptly, the operaat having the opportunity of inviting Messrs. Thompson and Stuart to return to this country, if such should Reader, do you love the cause of the slave? Will you prove to be the united wish of the friends of our -you see then that the first quarterly payment from that that committee be requested, on behalf of the aboli. Chapman, Boston, or to the treasurer of your County tionists of the United States, to invite those brethren to Society? ome among us once more and share the perils of the onflict which must ensue before the great American Jubilee, when liberty shall be proclaimed throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof. Brethren and sisters. (for all must vote,) are you ready for the ques-

sisters. (for all must vote,) are you ready for the question ? If so, answer yea or nay.

George Thompson! George Thompson!—We are now ready to join the long suppressed call for our beloved Chas. Staart and George Thompson. England can spare them now. Jamaica can spare them. The fruits of their labors are known and read of all men. Our Contestinate and Massachusetts governors have examined the results and found them beneficial. The president of Andover Theological Seminary (whose prindence is unquestioned) does not seruple to acknowledge the glorious results of West India Emancipation, which every body knows to have been so much vilified among us, and whose labors have been found so effective in behalf of the oppressed slave. The south should be shown that the philanthropist once hunted from our northern shores is welcomed back again, and received with respect and admiration. Northern character, nay, the character of the naion requires this at our hands. As a landmark in the progress of civilization and liberty, and abolitionism, it would be worth inucla, after the darkness through which we have been wading. We say, then, let every

It would seem from the following paragraphs, copied com the Hartford Courant, that there is little room for doubt that the Colony of Demarara will follow the ausicious example of Jamaica and Barbadoes in bestow g entire freedom upon the apprentices.

By the brig Alexander from Demarara, we have re-ceived Georgetown papers to the 23d of Juneinclusive. A motion for the abolition of the Negro Apprenticeship, in British Guiana, was made by Michael M'Turk, Esq.

Young Men's Whig Convention, recently held at Utica, was so anxious to hear Mr. Stanton's lecture in the was so anxious to hear Mr. Stanton's lecture in the evening, that he remained and was obliged to go home, a distance of 14 miles, and milk three cows, after half past nine o'clock! The editor asks—Will such abolitionists vote for whig Congress men who disown them, and refuse to recognize their rights and claims in the and refuse to recognize their rights and claims in the shalls of legislation?

"I tell thee, Carolinian, never."

The Fifth Annual Report of the American Anti-Slavery Society is now out of press. It is a document of great and permanent value, and ought to be in the hands of every person who would preserve a him of the American Anti-Slavery Society is now out of press. It is a document of great and permanent value, and ought to be in the hands of every person who would preserve a him of the Board.

Growth of Abelitanian to the general supervision of the Church.

Solomon R. Alexander, President of the Board; Wm. A. Riley, Simpson H. Lewis, Joseph W. Butler, W. W. Rich, John H. Pierce, Wm. Lawson, Henry Robinson; C. Robinson Weeden, Screetary of the Board.

We are requested to remind female abolition wherever our paper may circulate, that next Monday is the day set apart by the Female Anti-Slavery Socie-What must be the state of society where such advertissments as the following find a place in the public papers, as matters of ordinary occurrence! Here are served in various places, and multitudes will esteem it served in various places, and multitudes will esteem it

Convention, which met at Richmond, Va., some time since, Mr. Carr, one of the members, spoke of 'the northern fanatics,' whom he 'pronounced to be THE \$100 REWARD.

S100 is subscribed and will be punctually paid by Toulest demon which had ever escaped from hell to the citizens of Onslow, to any person who may apprehend and safely confine in any jail in this State, a certain negro man, named ALFRED, said and beheved to Art then come to turnent us before the time? Art thou come to torment us before the time?

years of age, spare made, yellow complexion, and has one or more SCARS on one of his hands, caused by his having been shot.

The Citizens of Onslow.

Richland, Onslow Co., May 16, 1838.

The 1st of August comes next week, on Wednesday On that day, the pledge of \$2000 from the Massachusetts Society to the American, becomes due. But a We find the following in the Friend of Man, and hope it will be responded to by every anti-slavery society and press, from Canada line to the dark borders of the patriarchal institution, in a voice which will be heard across the local societies do not, forthwith, remit the means. dorious cause. We therefore take the liberty to move, your town, is remitted, without any delay, to H. G. A. A. PHELPS.

Agent of Mass. A. S. Society. Boston, July 25, 1839.

For the Liberator.

A VOICE FROM THE FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL ZI-

would be worth nuch, after the darkness through which we have been wading. We say, then, let every friend of human freedom reiterate the call for 'Charles Stuart and George Thompson.'

Bluart and George Thompson.'

GOOD NEWS FROM DEMARARA!

Impaly car of reformation. Our young men are now looking on while fanaticism, superstition and confusion which ganaticism, superstition and confusion. Having waited in vain for such reformation, and feeling that in all probability we shall never realize it from that source. We therefore, in view of the solemn during the solemn during waited in vain for such reformation.

that source we increase, in view of the source that it is that we owe to curselves, to the rising generation and to our God, do hereby in his presence, and in the presence of angels and of men, solemnly endorse the following resolutions:

Resolved, That it is the duty of every sober-minded that the conditions in the conditions in the conditions and the conditions are the conditions and understandingly with reman to reflect candidly and understandingly with re-gard to his duty to God and the rising generation, and that we will adopt prudent measures for the establish-ment of good order in religious worship, and sustain the same under some regular system of Church govern-

Resolved, That as soon as a sufficient number of subin British Guiana, was made by Michael M'Turk, Esq. iment. In open session of the Court of Policy, on the 20th ult. and was exciting much attention.

The Guiana Chronicle two days after, stated, that not withstanding the short period which had elapsed since Mr. M'T. had brought the subject before the Court, the Proprietors and Representatives of upwards of 50,000 Apprenticed Laborers out of the 80,000 in the Colony, had already expressed their approval of the measure contemplated.

We the undersigned, partial members of the Broomfeld-street church, and under the charge of the Reversity of the R

had already expressed their approval of the measure contemplated.

On the 18th June, the French steamer of war, Le Coursier, arrived at Georgetown, having on board Commissioners from Cayenne, who had been delegated by the Colonial Council of that settlement to wisit Berbie and Demerara, to inquire into the working and probably results of the Apprenticeship system.

Timely Visit. Rev. Mr. Clarke, Baptist missionary in Jamaica, who is now on a visit to this country, brings the most cheering intelligence respecting the state of feeling among all classes in that island, on the great question of immediate emancipation. The Friend of question of immediate emancipation. The Friend of a country personnel of the colored prescription of immediate emancipation. The Friend of the state of processing the state of question of immediate emancipation. The Friend of question of immediate emancipation. field-street church, and under the charge of the Rever-

stand to the white Methodist Bishop and Conference, question of immediate emancipation. The Friend of Man states that he addressed a public meeting in Utica on Sunday, the 15th inst. The editor says:

On every point to which he had occasion to allude, his statements amply confirmed the accounts given us in the book of Kimball and Thome. The notion that the emancipated slaves would not work, and could not take care of themselves, was met by incontroverties facts. One instance was mentioned in which a colored man paid about thirty dollars toward the erection of chapel, and soon after surprised the missionaries with a voluntary donation of thirty dollars more, to carrying forest whom he has raised up from time to time among them. There have been no measures adopted by mass mentioned, who besides supporting their own was mentioned in the properties of the properties of the fall flator without wages? What a reprise was to a support to a suppor

Boston, June 13, 1838. Signed by 40 Members.

inson; C. Robinson Weeden, Secretary of the Board.

Growth of Abolitionism in the Slave States—The Hon. James T. Morehead, late acting Gov. of Kentucky, speaking against the bill submitted and passed at the greaters of the anti-slavery cause during the past year.

The following toast was drunk at Charleston, S. C., on the 4th:

Martin Van Buren—pledged to support the interests of the South—he is a bitter pill, but he must be swelloned.

NOTICES

Wanted to hire, for six, twelve, or eighteen months, Afteen hundred dollars; for which good and ample security will be given. The noney will be appropriated to the publication of everal anti-slavery works, now out of print and greatly needed. Any individual having this um, or a part of it, and disposed to part with it, on the above terms, will please address a line to Isaac Knapp, 25, Cornhill, Boston, Mass.

The colored people of Boston will celestrate the en-tire emancipation of their brethren from Bordage in several of the British West India Islands on the 1st of August next, by a public meeting to be held at the Baptist meeting house in Belkmap street, at 11-olclock,

It is expected that several gentlemen will address e meeting.
All who teel interested, and particularly our abolition riends, are invited to attend.

Henry Weeden, Juo. T. Hilton, Wm. Lewis, Benj. Weeden, Joseph Brown; Joet W. Lewis, Jno. Wright, Committee Arrangements:

A collection will be taken to defray the expens he meeting.

BOSTON, STATE OF MASSACHUSBITS,

Boston, State of Massachusetts,

July 11th, 1636.

A meeting was called in the First African Methodist
Episcopal Bethel Church, in the city of Boston—West
Centre street—for the purpose of electing Trustees according to the discipline of said Church; and we the
undersigned Trustees, by the consent of the Society,
have acknowledged the authority of the African Methodist Episcopat discipline as the articles of our faith
and rules of Church government; and we have pladyed ourselves faithfully, to abide by the same. The Rev.

N. C. W. Cannon, Elder in charge.

PETER GAMBREL,
JOHN MARSHALL,
HENRY CARRELL,
HENRY CARRELL,
HENRY CARRELL,
Steward.

HENRY CARRELL, Stemard. N. B. The Sabbath School, for children, is now July 20.

THE FIRST OF AUGUST IN BOSTON. The Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society will hold a public meeting, on Wednesday next, August 1st, in the Mariboro' Chapel, at 4 o'clock, P. M.; in commemoramarioto Chapet, at 4 octoos, F. M., in commemora-tion of the complete emancipation, on that that, of more than 400,000 slaves, in the British West Indies. Inter-esting statements will be made in regard to their emancipation, accompanied by addresses from H. B. Stanton of New York, and Amasa Walker and others of this city. Let every driend of freedom in the city be present, and if possible, bring some acquaintance or friend with him. The meeting will doubtless be one of unusual interest:

MIDDLESEY, COUNTY A & SOCIETY The Middlesex County Anti-Slavery Society will hold its next quarterly meeting at LITTLETON, on TUES-DAY the 21st day of AUGUST, at ten o'clock in the morning. It is expected that the meeting will continue two days, and that it will be attended by several gentle-

As important business will come before the society, it is hoped that all the town societies will be represented, and that the friends of the cause from every part of the County will be present.

Lowell, July 19th, 1838.

The prayer meeting for the slave, contemplated to be observed on Monday, July 30, by the Boston Female Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in the lecture room of the Baptist charch, corner of Union and Hánover streets, to commence at 4 o'clock P. M.

Will not all our sisters, of whatever denomination, who sympathise with those who are bowed beneath the volce of corressions and who can consistently with other

who sympathise with mose who are consistently with other duties, come up to this place and unite their supplications at the mercy seat?

By order of the Board,

M. V. BALL, Ret. Sec.

The Norfolk County Anti-Slavery Society will hold their next quarterly meeting at the Rev. Dr. Ide's meeting house, Medway, on WEDNESDAY, AUG. 15th, at 10 oclock, A. M. Delegates from the several Societies in the county are respectfully invited; and all others interested in this blessed cause. The Board of Managers are requested to meet at 8 o'clock to attend to special business which may then be brought before them.

Description:

Description:

The friends of immediate emancipation will hold a The friends of immediate emancipation will hold a public meeting in the first Baptist meeting-house in Chelsea, on Wednesday, 1st of August, at 8 o'clock P. M. in honor of the British Emancipation Act. An address will be given by J. W. Brown, Esq. of Lynn. Our friends from Boston and the neighboring towns are respectfully invited to attend. Measures will be taken at the close of the lecture, to form a society, auxiliary to the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society.

MONTHEY CONCERT:

The monthly concert of prayer for the enslaved, will be held on MONDAY EVENING next, at Lycoum Hall, Hanover street, at which time and place the friends of the cause are invited to be present.

LETTERS.

Sarah Jackson, Nancy Pomp, John Kirk, jr. Thomas Eaton, p. m. Thos. Van Raenslaer, Herbert Williams, John Tirrell.

4TH OF JULY ADDRESS.

JUST PUBLISHED, and for sale at 25, Cornhill, W. LLOVD GARRISON'S Address, delivered at Mariboro' Chapel, Boston, on the 4th of July. But a small edition has been printed, therefore send in your orders prompting 27. AGENCY.

I. KNAPP, 25 Cornhill, is agent for all the publica-tions of the American Anti-Slavery Society. The Quarterly Magazine will shortly be issued, in an en-larged form, at \$5.00 per year. The most popular writers in the Anti-Slavery cause are engaged as regu-lar contributors to this work. The Quarterly, Human Rights, and Slaves' Friend, will be delivered from the office in Eastern fees of notage, in any quantity, to office in Boston, free of postage, in any quantity, to those who pay in advance.

March 1.

NAMES OF PUBLIC CHARACTERS. TO be seen in the MASSACHUSETTS REGISTER, for 1838,—such as Judges, Governors, Justices, Connsellors, Attorneys, Sheriffs, Postmasters, Physicians, Military Officers, Ministers in every town, Literary men, Officers in Banks and Insurance Companies, Officers of the United States Government, Foreign Ministers, Consuls, &c. Army and Naval Officers, City Officers, &c. &c. &c. For sale by JAMES LORING, 132 Wangton shistreet.

Wangton shistreet. ANTI-SLAVERY DEPOSITORY. The Executive Committee of the Connecticut Anti-Slavery Society, have opened a DEPOSITORY, at No. 7 Asylum street, where all the publications of the American Anti-Slavery Society can be obtained, at the same prices as at New York.

Orders from any part of the State, accompanied with the cash, will receive prompt attention. S. S. COWLES, Agent. Hartford, May 12, 1838. JUST PUBLISHED.

A Letter from James Boyle to Wm. Lloyd Garrison, respecting the Clerical Appeal, Sectarianism, True Holiness, &c.; with a Preface, and lines on Christian Rest, by Mr. Garrison. For sale, by the hundred, dozen, or single, at 25 Cornhill. THE MARTYR OF FREEDOM.

JUST PUBLISHED and for sale at 25 Cornhill, A Discourse delivered at East Machins, November 30, and Machins, December 7, 1837.

Fool not; for all may have,
If they dare try, a glorious life or grave.

George Herbert.

By Thomas R. Stone, pastor of a church in East Machine, Me. March 9. FREEDOM'S ALARM

JUST RECEIVED at 25 Cornhill, price 12 1-2 cents, Freedom's alarm, or Lovejoy's voice from the grave. Words by Miss L. H. S. Music composed in eight parts, dedicated and presented to his bereaved family, by their sympathizing friend and scream, Rev. Jonathan Curtis. The profits arising from the sale of this work will be appropriated to the benefit of the family of the deceased.

NOTICE.

The Temperance House, 118, William Street, New-York, will be continued as usual, till the first of May, when it is expected it will be opened at 21, Beskman Street, where good accommodations for transient company shall be farnished, and the best vegetable and fruit diet New York affords, shall be provided.

ASEMATH NICHOLSON, New York, March 19th, 1838.

The crew of Columbus, losing all hope of land, and finding that what he had thought so, proved but clouds, finding that what he had thought so, proved but clouds, began to muremur against the bold hadian, and determined be give him but three days more to fulfil his promises.

The first of these days, he saw by the sunset, that

Ork there is, however, who will labor unceasingly in the sacred cause, alone or otherwise, with what effect he may, though persecution, with fiery eye, shall stalk on the one hand, and apathy, with chilling scowl, sit frowning on the other. Figure et Audax.' B. Lundy, 1831.

He did labor "alone in the sacred cause,'-Earth's brightest temptations ne'er bribed him to pause And dark 'persecution with fiery eye,'
Seeking, shedding his blood, found him firm in the

The thrice blessed purpose of striving to save From once hopeless bondage, the suffering slave. He sought, like Columbus, an ocean untried, But his chart was from Heaven, unerring his guide; With strength all his foes could inflict to endure, He saw through the clouds, that oft seem'd to obscure The clear sun of Freedom,-whose glorious light, Though slowly, was urely, increasingly bright. But years pass'd away, and that light spread around, While many who loudly had blamed him, were found

Beneath the broad banner his hand had unroll'd ;-Now it waves over thousands, and thousands untold. Prepared, are they not? firm, unshrinking to stand, Till the curse of oppression depart from our land. Are any among ye, who deem that the word Long cheering you owwARD, no more will be heard? Are any who deem that but 'clouds' are ahead?

The sunlight of Freedom ?-to whom it is given To cherish that light as directed by Heaven If so, they may bow, at the Southron's command, Their hearts and their souls to the chains in his hand But as louder and darker the storm gathers round, Your free spirits will firmer and stronger be found, Still ' Faithful and Fearless,'-resign'd to endure Persecution awhile,—for your triumph is sure.

From the Liverpool Chronicle. THE VILLAGER'S HYMN TO THE SCRIP-TURES.

Penn., May, 1838.

Lamp of our feet! whose hallow'd beam Deep in our hearts its dwelling hath, How welcome is the cheering gleam Thou sheddest o'er our lowly path ! Light of our way! whose ways are flung In mercy o'er our pilgrim road, How blessed, its dark shades among The star that guides us to our God!

Our fathers, in the days gone by, Read thee in dim and sacred caves Or in the deep wood silently,

Met where thick branches o'er them wav'd, To seek the hope thy record gave, When thou wert a forbidden thing. And the strong chain and bloody grave Were all on earth thy love could bring

Our fathers, in the days gone by, Read thee while peril o'er them hung; But we, beneath the open sky, May search thy leaves of truth along; Fearless, our daily haunts among,
May chant the hallow'd lays of old, Once by the shepherd minstrel sung, When Israel's hills o'er hung his fold. In the sweet morning's hour of prime,

Thy blessed words our lips engage, And around our hearths at evening tim Our children spell the holy page. The waymark through long distant years, To guide their wandering footsteps on, Till thy last loveliest beam appears, Written on the gray church yard stone. Word of the holy and the just!

To leave thee pure, our fathers bled; Thou art to us a sacred trust, A relic of the martyr dead ! Among the valleys where they fell, The ashes of our fathers sleep ! May we, who round them safely dwell, Pure as thomselves the record keep!

Lamp of our feet! which day by day Are passing to the quiet tomb, If on it fall thy peaceful ray, Our last low dwelling bath no gloom How beautiful their calm repose To whom that blessed hope was given, Whose pilgrimage on earth was closed By the unfolding gates of heaven!

> From the Bangor Mechanic. A PARODY. My country ! 'tis for thee. Dark land of slavery, For thee, I weep ; Land where the slave has sighed, Land, where he toiled and died. To serve a tyrant's pride-

> > For thee, I weep.

My native country! thee, and of the noble free-Of liberty-My native country, weep ! A fast in sorrow keep, The stain is foul and deep Of slavery.

From every mountain side, Upon the ocean's tide, They call on thee; Amid thy rocks and rills, Thy woods and templed hills, I hear a voice which thrills, Let all go free !

Arise! break every band, And sound throughout this land Sweet Freedom's song: No grouns that song shall break, But all that breathe partake, And slaves their silence break-The sound prolong.

Our fathers' God! to thee, Author of Liberty, To thee, we pray : Seon may our land be pure, Let Freedom's light endure, And liberty to all secure, Beneath thy sway.

From the Mirror of Liberty. WOMAN'S RIGHTS

Come, heavenly muse, inspire my song, To whom the arts divine belong, And whom I now invoke! Say, was it e'er by fate designed, Beneath a tyrant's voke?

Was woman formed to be a slave-To sink in thraldom to the grave, And freedom never know? say, must she toil and sweat, and bleed, pampered lording's pride to feed, And every juy forego?

Ah, yes! McDuffie, Southern King, III. Has taught the fact, and made it ring From southern plains to northern hills, That woman's hands were made to west The accursed chain! her form to bear Life's heaviest-direct ills.

IV. But Tyrant King, avaunt, I pray; Humanity demands thy stay 'Till she address the nation : And plend the cause of woman's right urging on, in Pharach's spite, INSTANT EMANCIPATION.

PEACE.

A DOMESTIC SCENE,-NO. 2. (Concluded.)

moral agents, and the object to be gained by things in which their respect for their authority. What is it? Not the conversion of a wilderness into a fruitful field; not the subjection of a brute to a man; not the system of moral influence, and let their dignity tiring efforts—to attain this end should they lay kingdom of heaven would come in our families all their plans, ever remembering that whatever and his will be done as it is done in heaven. else their children may possess, all is nought boxing, whipping, and the many like means aporal disease be cured by a physical remedy Can the errors and vices of the soul be cured by bodily wounds and bruises? As well attempt to root out the spirit of tyranny and slave-holding from the American Church and Republic by colonizing the bleeding victims to Africa, holder's heart, and the tyrant's rod and chain in his hand. As well attempt to root out the murderous spirit of war from the church and nation, or any other vice, by legislation. Such means are no more adapted to cure these moral dis-Whe 'murmur' against those on whose spirits is shed eases, than is a dose of ipecac to cure a man of the drunkard's appetite.

It should ever be borne in mind that the great moral objects contemplated by christianity i. e. the entire overthrow of the empire of sin and the subjugation of this world to Christ, can never be effected but by moral means, and all efforts to provide means of physical coercion are worse than lost. It is a spiritual warfare, and our weapons should be only spiritual, for the beings on whom we operate are spiritual. Let parents, then, cast away all other means, and give their attention to perfect themselves in the use of these spiritual weapons, that they may bring them to bear with effect on the souls of their children, to bring them into implicit submission to the divine will.

put down sinful principles or practices by ap- were these- Whatever may have been the inpeals to violence, always have failed and always trinsic merits of the question, it had, in my opin-will; so also all appeals to violence to establish ion, nothing to do with the proposed object of and sustain pure principles and virtuous practi- the Convention; and a discussion of the merits ces in families of nations, have utterly failed.
Murder, slavery, drunkenness, &c. may be and would have been quite as appropriate.' are sustained by violence; it is the element in which they live, but they can never be put down great amount of time has not been consumed in by violence. This nation seems to understand the different anti slavery meetings and Convenone side of the question-i. e. that religion can tions, since the commencement of this enternever be built up by physical pains and penal- prise, in discussing the 'man question?'-it so ties—can never be implanted in the heart by I may term it, for it consistly is no woman violence. Why do we not see the other side question. I allude to the discussion on the libi. e. that iniquity, in principle or practice, can erty of speech. Have not abolitionists contend-never be checked nor put down by violent ed for liberty of speech, as the apple of their means? To attempt to restrain or put down sin eye? Have they not proved to a demonstration by brute force, is like taming a tiger by feeding that it is a sine qua non to the prosecution of their him with blood; the more you give him, the enterprise, an inalienable right, and necessarily fiercer he rages. As well think to prevent essential to the security of freedom. Nor has murder and secure protection to life and liberty, ever been lisped that this right belongs not to all. by erecting forts, making swords and guns, Such an admission would destroy the principle. maintaining a militia and standing army. Sin, in families and nations, is never more flourishing lishment of this principle, one of its boldest than when opposed by brute force, and virue champions comes out, and says, that a discusnever so weak and inefficient as when sustained sion to secure the liberty of speech to one half

power to resist the weapons of divine love and Convention. So, for sooth, half the members of ruth, and when sin attempts to resist truth and unti-slavery societies must be gagged!!! Now virtue by violence, as in mobs, it always defeats which half shall this be? If the right be deniits own purpose; for Christianity, though it has ed to one part to-day, it may be denied to the means of inflicting bodily injuries through the principle, that no right is secure to one that looks of love and pity, and by a sweet and dig-nified submission to sufferings and death, to may be his professions of devotion to free princonvert all the bloody triumphs of her brutal ciples, who says it is altogether proper to spend adversary into his shame and everlasting con days, and years if need be, to establish a right tempt, and to make her apparent overthrow for a part of the community, while his influence the foundation of conquest and glory. Hence is given to prevent the security of the same Christ has made the law of love and suffering, right to the other part. the fundamental principle of his kingdom; and only by acting on this can christians hope to gain a conquest over this world. The law of free exercise of these rights ought not to be quesand the followers of Christ should have nothing ed. to do with it in the family, the Church or State. ly government, and make the family institution, tended to be insinuated. eternal glory and never-ending felicity.

6. The use of physical punishments in famitheir children.

In no condition can man be placed more fafamily circle as a parent. No man that loves those were opposed to the measure. his fellow-men, and wishes for their peace and happiness, will do aught to lessen the influence and lower the dignity of a parent. We would see the moral influence and authority of parents increased an hundred fold; and it is because we would increase this maral power of parents over children, that we would discard all physical pains and injuries from family government. What is now the general influence of parents? Is it not the influence of the rod? On what is their authority based? Is it not on mere brute

eral ways. It presents them before children in formers, and with the abolition banner flowing over our the attitude of tyrants rather than of endeared parents. For seldom do they inflict corporal [Ed Preeman.] coastisements in the spirit of Christ, of love, and gentleness, but with excited feelings, with kindtions which find vent in stifled mutterings, sullen paragraph : looks, eminous shakes of the head, and wrathful the pitiful authority of a savage tyrant or a and divine, ceases to be observed; wea, wither murdering warrior, but the grandeur of the man and perishes in contact with it. It was this paraul the observed and the observed in the contact with it.

s lost in the more brute animal. means to control their children they will feel less unwillingly into this tragical affair. Upon the solicitude about the influence of their own ex- heads of this nation, and at the doors of ample. Parents seem to say, it is of little con- House, rests the blood with which my unfortusequence how we talk and act before our chil-dren, for we can whip them if they follow in Here is, 1. a shameless arown our footsteps. And parents are often surprised pays a greater deference to public opinion than that their children turn out no better after they to the divine law. 2. A distinct charge of the have scolded and whipped so faithfully. But same sin on our whole land, and especially on it is ewing to this very reason. Had parents the heads of this nation. 3. An unblushin trusted less to the rod and more to moral influ- admission of a bloody deed-his hands, he says ence to instil good principles into their hearts are stained with blood. 4. A foolish attention

whip their children into the kingdom of heaven than to live them into it by their pure walk and holy conversation. They try to whip their children into submission to the Divine will 5. The means are not adapted to the nature while they live in open hostility to it. Chilof the object to be gained. Children are free,
moral agents, and the object to be gained by things in which their parents habitually indulge,

subjection of man to man, nor of an appearant submission of man to his Creator; but to bring the very thoughts and intents of the heart into captivity to Christ—the heartfelt submission of the stability of family government would be increassingle object should parents consecrate their un. would preside over the domestic circle, and the

Thus many of our domestic circle concluded unreconciled to their that it was a duty and a privilege to discard all while their minds are unreconciled to their that it was a duty and a privilege to discard all heavenly Father's will. Can this great and exalted object be attained by scolding, fretting, substitute those which are spiritual and mighty through God to the pulling down of the strong propriate to the system of violence? Can a holds of sin in the hearts of our children and the building on the ruins the empire of truth. Objections were offered by some which may

Can the above views, if carried into practice, ead to the destruction of family government? Let the two systems be brought to the test of while you leave the tyrant's spirit in the slave- experience. Go to families trained on the law of violence-the principle of war,-then go to families trained on the law of love and peace, where a system of moral influence is substituted for the system of brute force, and it will appear in families as well as in all situations, that moral means are much more efficient to restrain rom sin and to protect and advance the cause of truth, than physical means. The one fosters the spirit of Christ and elevates the soul to heaven; the other fosters the spirit of the devil and sinks the soul to infamy and degradation.

H. C. W.

MISCELLANEOUS. From the Pennsylvania Freeman.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS. Thou that sayest 'freedom of speech for all,' wouldst

thou put the padlock on the lips of some? In a letter from the editor, published in the Freeman of the 14th ultimo, I noticed some remarks on the discussion of the 'woman ques-All efforts in family and civil governments to tion' in the New England Convention. They

Now, I would ask friend

Well, after a six years' worfare for the estabof the abolitionists, (or of the community rather) On the contrary, war, slavery, &c. have no is a thing quite out of place in an anti-slavery clubs, chains, swords, guns-no other part to-morrow. Is it not a fundamental instrumentality of man-has a power, by her not secure to the whole? I envy not the head

violence, of whips, chains, fetters, swords, guns, tioned. But if these privileges are withheld, Sec. is the fundamental law of Satan's kingdom, why, well, he says, they ought not to be claimed the followers of Christ should have nothing ed. 'O, consistency, thou art a jewel.'

Again, he speaks of 'our unwisely attempting So far as parents act on this murderous princi- to connect our sectarianism with the cause. ple, they defeat the high and holy object of fam- Now, I do not quite under stand what is here in-For there were those (Heaven's great instrument to enstamp the of almost every sect on both sides of the queschristian character on a lost world,) the means tion; but as the signors of the protest against of consigning immortal souls to endless perdi- admitting all abolitionists to seats in the Contion, instead of elevating them to thrones of vention, were orthodox Congregationalists, and six out of seven, ministers of that denomination. he probably refers to them, as their sectarianism lies, tends to destroy the moral influence and to withholds the freedom of speech from a portion tower the dignity of parents in the estimation of of their society. He surely cannot say it is the Quakers who are attempting to connect their sectarianism with the cause, as there were but vorable to exert a moral influence, than in the few of that denomination present, and some of

All we ask is fair play and impartiality.

Many thanks to our correspondent for her frankness and free speech. She shall be heard in country, although, we do not, for the life of us, s her remarks apply to our notice of the New England

We again repeat that we do not see what the ' woman question,' or the 'peace question,' or the 'moral reform question,' or the 'temperance question,' have to do with our cause. We have associated—men and women of our cause. We have associated—men and women of all sects and of none—Christian and Infidel—Catholi and Protestant—for a single-object—the emancip the slaves of the United States. And for ourse their authority based? Is it not on mere brute force, like the authority of magistrates and slavewho will forget the sighing of the slave, and turn away holders? So far as the authority of parents is from the moaning of the channed victims in the southern based on brute force, it is akin to the authority of tyrants and slaveholders. The only consistent and permanent basis of parental authority and influence, is the ever-present, all-conquering, and all-enduring power of parental love, united with a consistent, cheerful conformity to the divine will on the part of parents.

The system of punishments now incorporated into family government, tends to impair the moral influence and authority of parents in several ways. It presents them before children in based on brute force, it is akin to the authority prison-house, to discuss irrelevant matters of minor in

DEPRAVITY. We have an example before ling eyes, with angry tones of voice, and with us. In the debate in Congress on the late duel, hurried and spiteful movements of the hand. Mr. Graves himself took a part. His speech In the debate in Congress on the late duel, This awakens in the child corresponding emo- as reported in the papers, contains the following

· Public opinion is practically the paramount roarings. Parents may indeed thus maintain law of the land; every other law, both human and the christian, the sublimity of moral being, amount law of this nation and of this House that forced me, under the penalty of dishonor, to Besides, so long as parents trust to physical subject myself to the code which impelled me

Here is, 1, a shameless arowal that the author and lead them to virtuous practices, the results justify himself, by attributing the blame to the might have been far different. Parents have heads of this nation. Poor human nature 's supposed it would be much more convenient to Zion's Advocate.

presents himself in the breach his fall has was being brought into contempt.

the gallant little Herald be abandoned and die? claring that the Constitution did not permit Con-The solitary bugle-note for liberty, blown gress to receive a petition from that class. He among New Hampshire's hills, shall it no more referred to this with a view of showing the be heard? Shall coming 'Freedom' be pre-ceded on its glorious way by no 'Herald' in this, our granice land? no precursor up in these the right of slaves to petition, in the abstract.

ars, shall be captain-general, for instance, over with the people to do theirs. this entire state for a twelve-month; with salary, and aids, and excellency; secretary of state,

of that 'mighty engine, the press!' every village green,' and the pomp and circum- from his high purpose. tance of independence boisterously kept up; while down south, yonder, the sunny air rings

and sworn defenders. All this, in the face of rors without showing the actors with them. the sun here, and the only press in the state—save, perhaps, the careful Register, and save

Unless we stab slavery through the conscience of the slaveholder, hope of its removal would be the glorious 'Star,' gleaming yonder through the mists of Cocheco falls—the only press of all

The reader need not examine the Mirror for

Readers, in a state of things like this, the ry of my proscribed race, which has been for charge of your publishing committee on me, to andertake the editorship of your Herald, I do not feel at liberty to decline. I cannot undertake it in prudence—I could not if I had the talnergy demanded by the crisis-but I to existing persons and events. will nevertheless, so far as I can at my distance from your press, and consistently with other with able friends near your printing-office to assist me, by the blessing of God, keep the anti-slavery banner awhile afloat, with a view, benefit the artistic of the general forms of the property of the pr should the orderings of Providence favor it, to pany of men; but is, in a word, a free and indethe permanent editorship, under circumstances pendent Journal. It will endeavor to avoid the fatal nore favorable to entire attention and devotion error of flattery at all times and on all occasions

to the paper and the cause. need not ask. I shall have them as I may need. And now for our cause. It advances, it prospers, it will triumph. But you must not falter in your zeal and labors. There must be a mighty increase of both. The enemy falters, but you must not so long desired by a scattered, peeled and down-trodden people. It will never pay that fealty to men that is due to truth. It will fearlessly attack vice and immorality, in high places and in low places. We wish our tradering the evisting evils, which evidently obstruct the pathway to that consummation so long desired by a scattered, peeled and down-trodden people. It will never pay that fealty to men that is due to truth. It will fearlessly attack vice and immorality, in high places and in low places. and's 'slackening storm.'-

Carrick, press on—they fail—they fail— Press on—brave sons of Innisgail, The foe is fainting fast—

For Scotland, LIBERTY and life, The battle cannot last.

blessing on it. You can pray for God's blessing on your every effort. Your principles are

Therefore, we shall never besitate to a Therefore, we shall never besitate to a control of the Your measures are right, are fit, adapt- freely and frankly upon the many blighting Press on. Heaven will surely crown bosom of society. your faithful prosecution of them, in the con-TION OF AMERICAN SLAVERY. N. P. ROGERS.

Plymouth, June, 1838.

THE NEW OUTRAGE ON LIBERTY. can gives the following very graphic description Nature.

Washington, June 23, 1838. This morning the House of Representatives who stood up alone as the champion of a high at the end of the volume the subscriber may and sacred principle, and three-fourths of the possess 64 pages of valuable and interesting members who have sworn upon the Holy Evan-matter in a style for binding, which can be prerelist to support that Constitution which gnar- served. relist to support that Constitution when man learnes of succeptable in advance.

ere human legislation existed.

Mr. Adams was strictly in order, as will be

Any person sending 85 shall receive one admitted by every candid mind. The subject copy gratis. All letters and communications sefore the House was the report of the Commit-must be post paid and addressed to the Editor, ee on Foreign affairs in relation to Texas, ask. 36 Lispenard street, New York city. ing to be discharged from further consideration the subject, without having read one of the New York, July 4th, 1838.

memorials. Mr. Adams was endeavoring to Our beloved editor and brother, Kimball, has to several other instances where the prayer of left us. His generous young life, worn down and spent for the slave: he has gone to his single paper. He went on to show that thereby rest. The chair, of your Herald which he so ably and faithfully filled is vacant. No cham- to be sacrificed, and that the right of petition Editorial genius and aspiration among proof, he adverted to a petition he had announus seek loftier 'occupation' and more honoraced last session as coming from slaves, and on ble, genial, and thriftful fields of service. Shall which the House had passed a resolution dehill-top-the ramparts wherewithal But for this he was called to order, and although young liberty is wont to guard her retreat? no he repeatedly explained the bearing of his relerness?'

Your rough little commonwealth is vocal all many wolves, until after appealing from the decision he was compelled to resume his seat.

A multitudinous editorial chorus enlivens your The next moment, however, he arose, and with stirring capital with ' Concord of sweet sounds;' the energy inspired with just indignation, he and from every quarter, from government seat demanded of the Speaker to have the point of and shire-town, half-shire and hamlet, issue order, and the words used reduced to writing, clouds of Couriers and Observers, Patriots and in order that the country might judge between Statesmen, Sentinels and Gazettes, Eagles and him and his opposers. But the Speaker refused. - borne on winds, while Minerva shakes Mr. A. then called for the reading of the folher blazing 'Ægis' from the very peak of the lowing rule, which shows his right to make White Mountains-all, all instinct with party such a request viz: 'If a member be called to atriotism, rampant with liberty of the press order for words spoken in debate, the person subject only to the high censorship of slavery, calling him to order shall repeat the words ex and its Northern overseer, the mob) atilt every cepted to, and they shall be taken down in writone in the heroic lists of—party chivalry! in ing at the clerk's table. You will perceive,
the sublime service of—office hunting; not a however, that the Speaker persisted in his reglance of the eye deigned towards your vulgar fusal, and called upon the House to support negro fanaticism, not a column or a square degraded to the appeals of your low and 'mis-Mr. Adams also called upon the House to supguided' philanthropy; oh no! a most 'defer-ential horror' and silence on the 'delicate sub-er, and for a moment the good sense of the ect; ' a most total, tee-total, abstinence from all House prevailed, and some few remonstrated on llusion to the great 'abstract' evil, that de- the refusal to read the rule. But it was of no yours humanity by the wholesale in the south, avail; the question on the appeal was taken, and gangrenes northern liberty to the very core the Speaker's decision was sustained, and the -cavete—hands off from the 'peculiar institu-roll of voices on that vote sounded like the dirge tion'—noli me tangere—nemo me impune, &c. of Freedom, and the fiful gust of that tempest, but a pioneering, instead, of this mighty peo. which if not averted by immediate action, will ple along the track of their high destiny, to the ere long strand our fair vessel on the rock of al and ultimatum of republics and the very desolation. This day has been promulgated a end and aim of revolution—viz. the clamoring new law, which is 'that freedom of debate is of aspirants into a little 'brief authority;' de- and shall be, no longer tolerated in one great the awful alternative, in this self-govern-branch of an American Congress.' Mr. Adams ment, who shall get the pay, and experience justly observed that this vote would do more the tremendous consequence of being what is to open the eyes of the people, than all he could styled 'our rulers;' which of two rival Ca-say. He has done his duty, and it now remains

erchance, or adjutant general of our musters, debate Mr. Adams stated for the first time, that Solemn results! worthy the labors and agonies of that 'mighty engine, the press!' tion, both verbal and written, if he did not desist Meantime the 'great experiment' of liberty in his course. Surely some clue might be obtained equality and self-government works gloristically. Fourth of 'uly comes at least once a high their station, might be brought to justice. ar; the land is rue with celebration, conven- and the majesty of our laws upheld. But if ion and nomination, and free suffrage wielded they seek to intimidate him, they are for once with both hands; the nostrils of the goddess of mistaken. He may be cut down by their mis-liberty regaled from every point of compass siles, or fall by the assassin's knife, but while the with rum and gunpowder poured out, and fired current of life gushes through his veins, and his off, in libation at the foot of 'liberty poles, on faculties remain unimpaired, he will not shrink

MIRROR OF LIBERTY.

with the incessant report of the man-whip, pro-pelling human machinery to unpaid labor; is the dumb-for the restoration of Equal Liberty, This Journal enters the arena in behalf of urdened all the way up to heaven with the de- and the full enfranchisement of my down-trodspairing cries of lacerated and cut up humani-ty; a whole sixth of your countrymen lie wel-tering in slavery's bottomless pit; the Upas of with the outset of this enterprize, which will the domestic institution shedding its breath and necessarily diminish the merits of the present

Casting up its death-shade over the land up to
Canada line, blighting and blasting the rights

We confidently hope, however, that all future and liberties of every man of us; freedom left numbers (which shall be filled and decked with nowhere among us; liberty of conscience and a greater variety of subjects, many of which ight of opinion straitened and regulated by a are excluded from this number for want of kind of protestant popery; the right of free as. room.) shall maintain at least equal claims with sembly mobbed out of all the state-houses and court-houses; every meeting-house, town-house, district school-house, almost, and stable-loft, It will go for Truth and Equal Liberty. It will and BUENT OUT of its own Pennsylvania Hall! vindicate outraged human nature at all times. Free discussion throttled and strangled; free. in season and out of season. It will never atdom of the press, muzzled, demolished, shor tempt to treat questions of public interest in a nown! The right of petition resolved out of manner to avoid giving offence to men, when your General Courts, and kicked out of Con- principle is involved; even if we possessed that cress, by the vassal heels of its own appointed art, we question the propriety of describing er-

our regiment of them, that can, or dares, to re- long and theoretical disquisitions on abstract monstrate, in manly carnest, is greeted, for its advocacy of liberty, by one of our leading edirs, with the tasteful title of 'nigger Herald!' important intelligence connected with the histo-

which I cannot at present neglect; and truth to the dignity of any good cause, and that but will vindicate right and expose error and Your liberality, and charitable allowance, I the evisting evils, which evidently obstruct the out you must press on. 'Press on,' as Bruce We wish our readers to understand distinctly d at Bannockburn, when he 'spied' Eng- that we claim and shall maintain it too, come what will, the right to discuss and animadvert frankly and freely upon all subjects connected with the present well being and future destinies of my oppressed countrymen.

Because there is no subject connected with the interest of mankind that is so delicate that it can, with conduciveness to our elevation, ex-Your cause is just. You can look for God's ist beyond the reach of investigation and com-Therefore, we shall never hesitate to remark

d, effectual-the measures, and the only meas- evils which are nourished and cherished in the It will be one of the primary objects of this

ummation of your great purpose, THE ABOLI- periodical to point out the errors which have evidently proved snares to our feet, in the pathway to Equal Liberty. To show by every rational mode of reason and argument the perniciousness of the indifference, apathy and neutrality which exists upon all subjects connected with the pres-The correspondent of the New York Amer- ent and future salvation of outraged Human

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